The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Terrible Railroad Calamity in England.

Twenty-five Persons Crushed or Burned to Death.

A Fenian Conspiracy to Assassinate Queen Victoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Frightful Collision Between a Passenger and an Oil Train in Wales—Seven Persons Instantly Killed and Eighteen Burned to Death.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

Dispatches were received in this city to-day, giving the particulars of a heart-rending calamity, which occurred in North Wales yesterday afternoon, whereby twenty-five persons lost their lives.

"A train of cars from Holyhead, containing the passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding toward Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a sad accident to-day at the little town of Abergele, in the County of Denbigh. A long train of loaded petroleum trucks had just been switched off on the siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to replace the switch. A dreadful collision was the consequence. Seven persons, all passengers in the Irish mail train, were killed outright, and many others badly injured. The cars in both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum, which instantly enveloped both trains in flames. Before the fire could be subdued eighteen persons had been literally burned to ashes."

The York Races—Second Day.

YORK, Eng., Friday, Aug. 21.

The first race to-day was for the first year of the thirteenth North of England Biennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added, for foals of 1866; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds, with penalties and allowances; owner of second horse to receive ten per cent. of the whole stakes, and the third to save his stake; distance five furlongs forty-four yards; (forty-nine subscribers.) Five horses started. The race was won by *Pretender*. The following is the summary:

Mr. Johnstone's br. c. Pretender, by Adventurer..	1
The Duke of Beaufort's ch. c. by Trumpeter, out of The Rock.....	2
Mr. H. Saville's brother to Ravioli.....	3

The betting previous to the race was about as follows:

Two to one against *Pretender;* two to one against the Duke of Beaufort's colt, and four to one against SAVILLE's horse.

The Filly Sapling Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, 30 forfeit, for two-year olds, carrying 122 pounds each; the second to save his stakes; five furlongs, forty-four yards; (sixteen subscribers.)

The race was won by *Melody*. The following is the summary:

Mr. Lincoln's br. f. Melody.....	1
The Marquis of Hastings' Lady Cecilia.....	2
Mr. Launde's ch. f. Minaret.....	3

The following was the betting just previous to the race:

Even on the favorite, *Melody;* two to one against *Lady Cecilia*, and five to one against *Minaret.*

The Prince of Wales' Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 50 added by the Race Committee, for two-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies, 117; a winner before starting to carry 5 pounds, and twice, 7 pounds extra; the second to save his stakes; five furlongs, forty-four yards, (twenty-eight subscribers.) Six horses started. The race was won by *Martyr.* The following is the summary:

Capt. Machell's Martyr.....	1
Mr. Johns one's br. f. Sunshade.....	2

The betting previous to the race was three to one against *Sunshade* and even against *Martyr.*

The Ebor St. Leger, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies, 117; second horse to save his stake; one mile and three-quarters.

The race was won by Mr. PADWICK's ch. c. *Sampson.*

The great Ebor Handicap Stakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 200 added; second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; two miles; (nineteen subscribers.) Nine horses started. This was the most exciting race of the day, and the favorites were all beaten, as the betting table below will indicate.

Just before the race the betting stood: Two to one against *Tabouret,* eight to one against *Mandrake,* twenty to one against *Fairwind,* twenty-five to one against *Honesty.*

The following is the summary:

Major Sapylton's ch. g. Fairwind.....	1
Mr. McKenzie's ch. c. Mandrake.....	2
Mr. J. Johnstone's Tabouret.....	3
Mr. T. Masterman's Honesty.....	4

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for three-year olds, carrying 117 pounds; four years, 133 pounds; five years and upward, 138 pounds; two miles. Three horses started. This race was won by Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE's ch. c. *Donalbain.* The betting was two to one against *Donalbain.*

The Londesborough Cup of 50 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap stakes of 5 sovereigns each, for all ages; second horse to save his stake; three-quarters of a mile. Ten horses started. The race was won by *Jenny Mills.* The following is the summary:

Mr. J. Osborne's Jenny Mills.....	1
Mr. E. Laceelles' b. f. Quality.....	2

The betting previous to the race was five to one against *Quality,* and ten to one against *Jenny Mills.*

Much money changed hands on the result of this race. There were several other races during the day, but they were comparatively unimportant.

The weather was much better than on the previous day, and the attendance larger.

Third Day.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The first race at York to-day was for the Aske Produce Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, two-year olds; colts 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; five furlongs forty-four yards. It was won by the Duke of Newcastle's b. c. *Vladimer,* by *Ivan* out of *Schism,* who walked over.

The twenty-sixth year of the great Yorkshire Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 added, for foals of 1865; colts 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds. The owner of second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third 25 sovereigns. One mile and three-quarters (seventy-one subscribers.)

The race was won by Mr. J. SCOTT's b. c. *Viscount,* by *The Marquis,* out of *Columbine;* Col. PEARSON's ch. c. *Cap-a-pie,* by *Thormanby,* out of *I'anoply,* second; Mr. SAVILLE's bl.c. *Blueskin,* by *Skirmisher,* out of *Doeskin,* third; and Mr. BOWES' b. c. *The Spy,* by *Underhand,* out of *Victoria,* fourth.

The betting before the race was six to one against *Viscount,* five to one against *Cap-a-pie,* six to one against *Blueskin* and twelve to one against *The Spy.* Seven started.

The York Cup, value 200 sovereigns, with 100 added; three-years old to carry 103 pounds; four years, to carry 119 pounds; five, to carry 124 pounds; six and aged, 126 pounds, with penalties and allowances; the second toreceive 20 sovereigns out of stakes; two miles. The race was won by Mr. J. JOHNSTON's three-year-old b. c. *Mercury* by *Lambton,* out of *Starlight;* Mr. WATTS' five-year old gr. h. *Strathconan* by *Newminster* out of *Souvenir,* second, and Mr. W. G. BENNETT's b. h. *Dolby,* aged, by *Daniel O'Rourke* out of *Highflyer's* dam, third. The betting just previous to the race was three to one against *Mercury,* three to one on *Strathconan,* and three to one against *Dolby.* No others started.

The Nursery Handicap Plate of 200 sovereigns for two-year olds; any number of horses, the property of the same owner, may run for this race; five furlongs. Won by Mr. W. OWENS' b. f. *Light Cloud* by *Cavendish* out of *Maid of the Mist;* Lord STAMFORD's b. f. *Amity,* by *Citadel,* out of *Amorous,* second; Lord JERSEY's b. c., by *Kettledrum,* out of *Imperatrice,* third. The betting before the race was two to one against *Light Cloud,* two to one against *Amity,* and ten to one against the *Kettledrum* colt. Fourteen started.

Her Majesty's Plate, of 100 guineas, for mares; three-year olds to carry 114 pounds, four, 133 pounds; five, 140 pounds, six and aged, 141 pounds, three miles; won by Lord STAMFORD's three-year-old br. f. *Happy Thought,* by *Thunderbolt,* out of *Rupee;* Mr. BOWES' three-year-old ch. f. *Booty,* by *Buccaneer,* out of *Auld Acquaintance,* second; Mr. W. DAVIES' three-year-old ch. f. *Fair Star,* by *Cape Flyaway,* out of *Legerdemain,* third. The betting before the race was four to one against *Happy Thought,* four to one against *Booty,* and two to one against *Fair Star.* Four started.

The United States Steamer Saratoga at Lisbon.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The United States steamer *Swatara* is at Lisbon and the *Canandaigua* at Bremen.

SWITZERLAND.

A Fenian Conspiracy to Assassinate Queen Victoria—Arrest of One of the Conspirators.

LUCERNE, Friday, Aug. 21.

It having recently become known to the Swiss authorities that an attempt was intended to have been made upon the life of the Queen of England during her recent sojourn in this place, a strict search was made by the Police for the parties concerned in the diabolical plot.

To-day a man whose name is not given, but who, it has been ascertained, is a Fenian, was arrested, and, upon examination, made such statements as leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen VICTORIA. He has been committed to prison to await a requisition from the British authorities.

FRANCE

The Messrs. Armans of Bordeaux Declared Bankrupt.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Messrs. ARMANS of Bordeaux, who constructed certain iron-clads for the Confederate Government, and against whom the United States Government recently obtained judgment in the French High Court of Appeal, have been adjudged bankrupts.

The Horse Fair at Manchester, N. H.—Preparations for the State Fair.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Aug. 21.

The trial race of the New-Hampshire Horse Fair, postponed on account of the rain yesterday, came off this afternoon. The weather was fine, the course excellent, and the attendance large.

Lewiston Boy, entered for the race, was withdrawn, being too lame to trot with any comfort. *Wonder,* entered by D. C. WHITTEMORE, and *Lady Casino,* of White River Junction, entered by L. L. CHURCH, appeared ready for work. They made a good start, *Lady Casino* having the pole. She made a wide gap between her and *Wonder,* which was closed on the second half, but she came in the winner of the heat by a head in 2:40¼.

The second heat was given to *Wonder* by a close push in 2:40.

The third and fourth heats were given to *Lady Casino* in 2:40 and 2:41¾, giving her the race and $150, *Wonder* taking $75.

A match was made on the spot between two green horses, a black mare, owned in Concord, by R. SMITH, and the Alexander horse of Nashua, the former winning the race in three straight heats. A purse of $25 was given the winner.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society were on the field making preparations for the State Fair on the 15th to the 19th of September. They offer 1,000 premiums on neat stock, and 1,600 on horses, of which 1,000 is onspeed.

White Sulphur Springs, Virginia—Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Lee.

GREEN BRIAR, White Sulphur Springs, Friday, Aug 21.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE arrived here last night and was received with great enthusiasm. Gov. PICKENS, Gov. LETCHER, Ex-Secretary of the Interior STUART, Gens. ECKOLS, J. R. ANDERSON and Hon. LINTON STEPHENS are among the late arrivals. Secretary BROWNING has engaged a cottage, and will arrive on Saturday. Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and Gens. EWELL and LONGSTREET will arrive to-morrow night. Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, President of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway; Col. FOUNTAINE, President of the Virginia Central Road; Col. BUFORD, President of the Richmond and Danville Road, and Capt. LOUIS SEIMER, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, are here discussing railroad matters. Gen. ROSECRANS, Minister to Mexico, is at Rock Bridge Alum Springs. He has secured a cottage here, and will arrive to-night. It is pretty generally understood that the meeting of Gens. LEE and ROSECRANS has in it matters of great importance to the country. Gen. ROSECRANS was outspoken on the cars in regard to his mission. A grand masquerade ball will be given on Thursday next in honor of the distinguished visitors.

The Vermont Historical Society.

RUTLAND, Vt., Friday, Aug. 21.

The Vermont Historical Society has just closed a two-days' session at this place. Interesting addresses were made by Hon. HILLARD HALL, Gen. JOHN W. PHELPS, Hon. HAMDEN CUTTS, ALBERT D. HAGRE, HENRY CLARKE, HENRY HALL, LUTHER L. DUCHER and Rev. PLINT H. WHITE. Valuable contributions to the Society's collections were received, and the meeting was among the most successful that has been held. Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, of New-York was among the prominent gentlemen present.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Banquet Given Them by Members of the Boston City Government—Address of Welcome by Gov. Bullock.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Aug. 21.

The banquet given to the Chinese Embassy at the St. James Hotel to-night, by the members of the City Government, was an elegant and interesting affair. Mayor SHURTLEFF presided and introduced the speech-making by a complimentary reference to the illustrious Embassy and the ancient dynasty which it represents.

Gov. BULLOCK, on the part of the State, said that no duty remained for him save to officially assure their distinguished guests of the hearty concurrence of the Executive in the honors tengered by the City of Boston. In closing the Governor said: "Let us respect the authority of existing and ancient nations. One is especially before us now that has lengthened and enduring annals. As the oldest civilized community of the United States, we, of Massachusetts, trace our record backward over only two centuries and a half, and that, we are apt to think, furnishes ample and dignified work of research for several historical, antiquarian and genealogical societies, in examining ancient mounds, exhuming corroded tomahawks, and bringing to the light of our day the virtues and the frailties of some eight or nine generations of men. How then can all not respect a people of a record of five thousand years? You may call them rude, but you have sought their commerce and have scattered among all your homes the products of their luxury, their art and their labor. You may call them barbarians, but with their own sense of right they can call you the same. You may doubt their elemental principles of government, but they have existed, having a Government, ages before you were known; and more recently, when you were not sure that you could maintain and transmit a Government. You may question the claim of their literature to common respect, but it antedates all that is known by us of the thought and record which we call sacred. You may ask, if you will, why China comes here with an American citizen for her Ambassador, to demand a high place of dignity among the countries, and she answers, with the eloquence of a long and masterly history, that she comes offering only terms of international equality, as one of the peoples and Governments of the world of to-day, compacted and ribbed by the vicissitudes of fifty centuries, self-subsisting against all efforts to assail or invade her, but willing and anxious now to welcome the sails of your commerce into her ports, the voices of your missionaries into her interior, and the rights of your citizens within her jurisdiction. In that spirit and in that cause I welcome Mr. BURLINGAME and his associates, and bid them God speed on their way to the other countries."

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER spoke at considerable length, pronouncing a warm eulogy upon Mr. BURLINGAME, in which he said:

"Mr. BURLINGAME was not only my personal friend, but an honored associate in representing the good people of this community and in advancing a great cause, which he championed with memorable eloquence and fidelity. Such are no common ties. Permit me to say that this splendid welcome, now offered by the municipal authorities of Boston, is only a natural expression of the sentiments which must prevail in this community. Here his labors and triumphs began. Here in your early applause and approving voices he first tasted of that honor which is now his in such ample measure. He is one of us, who, going forth into a strange country, has come back with its highest trusts and dignities. Once the representative of a single Congressional district, he now represents the most populous nation on the globe. Once the representative of a little more than a third part of Boston, he is now the representative of more than a third part of the human race. The population of the globe is estimated at 1,200,000,000; that of China at more than 400,000,000, and sometimes even at 600,000,000. If, in this position, there be much to excite wonder, there is still more for gratitude in the unparalleled opportunity which it affords. What we all ask is opportunity here, in opportunity on a surpassing scale, to be employed, I am sure, so as to advance the best interests of the human family; and if these are advanced, no nation can suffer with justice and generosity as the reciprocal rule, and nothing else can be the aim of the present mission. There can be no limits to the immeasurable consequence. For myself I am less solicitous with regard to concessions or privileges than with regard to that spirit of friendship and good neighborhood which embraces alike the distant and the near, and when once established renders all else easy." Mr. SUMNER then gave an interesting review of the visit of MARCO POLO to China in the thirteenth century, as described by Venetian historians, and drew comparisons between the experiences of POLO and BURLINGAME. In conclusion, Mr. SUMNER said: "And this brings me, Mr. Mayor, to the treaty which you invited me to discuss. But I will not now enter upon this topic. If you did not call me to order for speaking too long, I am sure I should be called to order in another place, for undertaking to speak of a treaty which has not yet been proclaimed by the President. One remark I will make, and take the consequences. The treaty does not propose to do much, but is an excellent beginning, and I trust, through the good offices of our fellow-citizen, the honored Plenipotentiary, will unlock these great Chinese gates which have been bolted and barred for long centuries. The mission is more than the treaty, because it will prepare the way for further intercourse and will help that new order of things which is among the promises of the future."

Messrs. E. P. WHIPPLE, CHARLES G. NAZRO and others made addresses.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

Faneuil Hall was thronged to-day between 12 1 o'clock to-day, the occasion being the public reception of the Chinese Embassy. The women filled the galleries, and the men crowded the main floor. Many of the latter shook hands with Mr. BURLINGAME and the members of the Embassy. The hall was finely decorated, and the music of the Germania Band made the scene quite attractive.

Democratic Recruits in Alabama—A Newspaper Suspended.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Aug. 21.

Hon. W. B. JONES, elector on the Republican ticket in the Fourth Congressional District of this State, has taken the stump for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and publishes the following:

Thomas A. Glasscock, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, Montgomery, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: I respectfully decline to serve as elector for GRANT and COLFAX in the Fourth Congressional District. Respectfully, W. B. JONES.

Hon. THOS. MASTERSON, Representative from Lawrence County, has also declared his intention to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

The following card is published in the Radical organ of this city:

In consequence of the want of patronage sufficient to meet the daily expenses of the office, I am compelled to suspend the publication of the *State Sentinel.* Since the reëstablishment of the paper in this city, going on two years, I have sustained the publication of the paper from my own private means. This I cannot do any longer, I must abandon the business and go into some pursuit that will at least furnish sufficient income to meet the outlay.

(Signed,) JOHN HARDY.

Shipment of Coin from California—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 21.

The United States Sub-Treasury shipped $500,000 in coin to New-York yesterday by the opposition steamer, making the total amount shipped since the 1st of January $7,000,000, an excess of $1,500,000 over the total amount thus shipped in 1867.

Cleared, ship *Detroit,* for Liverpool, with 41,000 sacks of wheat.

Arrived, ship *Osinmore,* from Liverpool, and *Ashburton,* from Newcastle.

Flour, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat, $1 75@$1 85. Legal-tenders, 70¾.

Inauguration of a Soldiers' Monument in Vermont.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Friday, Aug. 21.

A monument erected to the memory of the Vermont soldiers, who were killed in the recent civil war, was unveiled yesterday at this place. The monument, which stands in a little square in front of the Court-house, is surmounted by a marble statue of America, which forms the crowning beauty of the whole. This is the work of the young Vermont sculptor LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr., of Brattleborough. The statue is of Italian marble and colossal, standing eight feet in height. GILMORE's Band, of Boston, was present at the ceremony. Many buildings were decorated in honor of the occasion, and business was generally suspended in the village.

Mr. Pendleton at Augusta, Me.—He Pays a High Compliment to Gen. Grant.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Aug. 21.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, arrived here this morning from Bangor, and was met by a large delegation of Democrats, a cavalcade and two bands of music. He was welcomed by Mayor WILLIAMS. In the afternoon he addressed a mass meeting in front of the Court-house for two hours. He discussed the political affairs of the country with earnestness and fairness; paid a high compliment to Gen. GRANT, saying that he (GRANT) had been intrusted with great powers and had never abused the trust. He was listened to by a vast crowd attentively to the end, and was frequently interrupted by rousing cheers.

He was followed by Mr. A. O. BREWSTER, of Boston, in a speech of half an hour.

In the evening the Democracy held an immense ratification meeting at Granite Hall, which was presided over by Judge RICE, with fifty Vice-Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, Hon. E. F. PILLSBURY, of Maine, and Mr. A. O. BREWSTER, of Massachusetts.

Republican Meeting at Salem, Mass.

SALEM, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 20.

A large Republican meeting was held in this city this evening at Mechanics' Hall. It was presided over by P. PHELPS, assisted by sixty-two Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. The President made an eloquent opening address. A series of resolutions were introduced ratifying the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX and the platform of the Union Republican Party, and the payment of the national debt in utmost good faith. Col. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, of Baltimore, was then introduced, and made a forcible speech.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Alleghany County.

SCIO, Alleghany County, N. Y. Thursday, Aug. 20.

An immense Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held here this afternoon. Large delegations from the surrounding towns were present with bands of music, banners, &c. Thirty young ladies, dressed in white, represented the States. Speeches were made by Hon. D. A. OGDEN, of Penn Yan, and others. Full ten thousand persons were in attendance. It was the largest Democratic meeting ever held in this county.

Railroad Casualties in Pennsylvania—A Boy Killed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Friday, Aug. 21.

A freight and passenger train collided this morning on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, near this city. Both engines were damaged and two freight cars broken. The fireman of the passenger train had his leg broken. No passengers were injured.

A boy, named WM. MILLER, was run over in the Twelfth Ward on the same road this morning, and was literally cut to pieces, his body and brains covering the ground for some distance.

Base Ball Match for the Championship of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 21.

The Eon Base Ball Club, of Portland, went to Norway, to-day, to play the Rennessewassee Club, of that place, for the silver ball and the State championship. The game was well contested throughout and resulted in a victory for the Eon's by a score of 14 to 10. The Eon's were received with an escort and collation, on their return to this city, this evening.

Fatal Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Aug. 21.

Two women and a boy were thrown from a carriage yesterday afternoon while driving from Fayville to Ashland. The accident was caused by the breaking of the harness. KATY DYER, aged 13 years, was instantly killed, and the other woman seriously injured. The boy escaped unhurt.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 21.

The bill introduced in the House to exempt from taxation foreign capital invested in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods and other fibrous material, for a term of five years, was defeated.

Horse Race in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The annual fair at Riverside Park closed to-day, with a race for horses that had never beaten 2:35. There were five contestants. The chestnut mare *Belle Strickland,* owned by LEANDER COMEY, of Fitchburg, won in three straight heats. Time, 2:28, 2:30 and 2:21.

Whisky Seizure in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

Fifty barrels whisky from Memphis were seized on the levee to-day, by the Government, for alleged informality in connection with the Revenue law.

The Internal Revenue collections in this county, for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $3,500,000.

Arrival of the St. Lawrence.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *St. Lawrence* was inward bound at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with 140 passengers.

Gen. Grant on Incipient Rebellion.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Aug. 19.

In 1861, while U. S. GRANT was returning from Covington, Ky., to Springfield, in obedience to a dispatch from Gov. YATES tendering him the command of the Twenty-first Regiment, he, with several newly-appointed officers of Ohio and Indiana regiments, dined by invitation with the late Hon. DANIEL MACE, of Lafayette, Ind., formerly a member of Congress from that district. Of course the condition of the country and the probabilities of the war, then just begun, were the chief subjects of conversation among these new soldiers of the Union. The danger of a negro insurrection being under discussion, an Ohio officer declared that, were he in line of battle about to engage the enemy, and the slaves should revolt, he would stop the fight long enough to join the Confederates in suppressing the insurrection and reducing the slaves to obedience. GRANT, who sat by his side until then a quiet listener, turning to him and replied; "Col. W——— I don't wish to interrupt you or hurt your feelings; but I must tell you a man who can express such a sentiment as that, is not far from being a traitor, and an unsafe man to lead our soldiers." Col. W. was deeply exasperated under this telling rebuke, but GRANT was firm, and it was only through the pacific interposition of Major MACE that a personal difficulty was averted. The foregoing incident was related by Major MACE to a company of friends at Lafayette, in the Winter of 1865-6, just after his appointment by Mr. JOHNSON to the office of Postmaster at that place, and we have it from an officer who heard him make the statement.

Official Returns of the Kentucky Election—Stevenson's Majority 89,949.

From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 19.

We have at length received official returns from every county in the State, and publish this morning a full comparative table, showing the vote of each county for Governor in 1867 and 1868. A careful addition and comparison of the figures in our table discloses the following results:

Stevenson's vote.....	115,524
Baker's vote.....	26,275
Stevenson's majority.....	89,249
Aggregate vote this year.....	141,799
Aggregate vote last year.....	137,331
Increase of aggregate.....	4,468
Heim's vote last year.....	90,225
Increase of Democratic vote.....	25,299
Barnes' vote last year.....	83,939
Decrease of Radical vote.....	7,664

The Democratic gain lacks but a few hundreds of being equal to the whole Radical vote! Last year the Third party polled for Kinkead 13,167 votes. Add this to the Radical loss, and it only makes 29,831, which is 4,468 less than the Democratic gain. This proves conclusively that the whole Third Party voted the Democratic ticket this year, and that all the voters the Radicals lost did the same thing, and likewise thousands who did not vote at all last year.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Address of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee.

Speech of Hon. J. M. Ashley on Universal Suffrage.

Vallandigham Accepts the Nomination for Congress.

Address of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1868.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:

Within sixty days you are to decide at the polls upon the principles and general policy that are to control the administration of public affairs for the next four years. On the result hang the grave questions of the peace and good order of society, the prosperity of the industrial interests, the development of the resources of the country, the integrity of the Union, and the guarantees of liberty.

In the outset of the contest the party that for four years paralyzed the arm of industry by loading it with a burden of $2,500,000,000 of debt, involved the country in civil war, and threatened the destruction of the Union and the overthrow of liberty, solicits your suffrages, declaring that it has no principles to advocate, or measures to support, and calls upon its followers everywhere to defend nothing. With nothing in its history for years worthy to be defended, it is the part of wisdom not to make the attempt; for it has mangled the freedom of the Press by destroying the liberty of speech and brutalized the public conscience in fifteen States. It ostracised every man who had the courage to declare human bondage a sin against God and a flagrant violation of the spirit and genius of the Republic. It waged a cruel war against the pioneer settlers of the Territories and covered the prairies of Kansas with murdered heroes because they preferred freedom to slavery. It established a reign of terror and made the residence of men faithful to the principles of the Declaration of Independence impossible on more than half of the territory covered by the flag of a common country. Defeated in its efforts to elect a President of its choice, it appealed to arms to nullify the decision of the ballot-box. In the struggle it laid a million of brave men in untimely graves, shrouded the nation in mourning and flooded it with tears. Such are the ghastly testimonials of what the Democracy has done in years past.

No thanks to that party that to-day we have a country to love or a Constitution to revere. It did all in its power to destroy both.

And now it again seeks power, through discord and civil strife. For four years, during the height of the nation's peril, the only hope of the party for success was in disaster to our arms. Hence it rejoiced at every Union defeat, and mourned over every Union victory.

Its candidate for Vice-President declared to the Convention that nominated him that "we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts. * * * I repeat, this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, and the public credit. * * * I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue." Thus was he nominated, and WADE HAMPTON advocating the ticket, before an audience in South Carolina, declares "that the cause for which they fought, and for which Stonewall JACKSON died, will yet be gained in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR."

If this party can succeed at the ballot-box, the work of reconciliation for four years will be undone, and the priceless sacrifices of four others will have been made in vain.

The issue is marked and well defined; GRANT, COLFAX and peace; or, SEYMOUR, BLAIR and war.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman State Central Committee.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, J. R. MCAFEE, } Secretaries.

Acceptance of Hon. J. M. Ashley.

After Hon. J. M. ASHLEY had been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ohio Tenth District he was introduced to the Convention, and made a long speech, closing as follows:

"There is one matter to which, in closing, I will refer. It is this: Is a representative in Congress or a State Legislature justified in proposing and voting for any amendment to a bill, either to make it obnoxious or ridiculous, with a view of killing it? Is he justified in introducing a proposition for which he would not vote, either for the purpose of defeating or securing a modification or amendment of another proposition? This has been my custom. I have introduced a number of bills and amendments in the past ten years which I would not vote to enact into a law, and which I never expected to be called upon to defend, unless I avowed myself in their favor as distinct propositions. I hold myself responsible to my constituents and my country for every vote which I give on the passage of a law or resolution, for every report which I may make officially from a committee, and for the sentiment of any speech which I may utter in Congress. I have occasionally proposed and often voted for obnoxious amendments to 'load down a bill,' as it is called in parliamentary parlance, so as the more certainly to secure its defeat. This is done in all legislative bodies and nowhere oftener than in Congress. It is a legitimate and, with many, a favorite mode of killing any measure to which they may be opposed. On the final passage of any act, if I vote or speak at all, I must vote and speak my real sentiments. I have more than once introduced propositions for which I would not vote, and I expect to do so again. When a proposition is introduced into Congress on any subject, it goes to an appropriate standing committee or to a special committee, unless the mover obtains unanimous consent to put it on its passage or secures a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-third vote. Practically this is impossible on any new or unusual proposition. As a rule, therefore, all propositions of whatever nature, introduced into Congress, go to some appropriate standing committee. This committee examine, and if they approve, they report them back to the House with a recommendation that they be passed. If they disapprove they report back adversely. If they approve in part they report back with an amendment. When any proposition is thus brought before the House and is under consideration, it is the right of any member to propose amendments, even for the purpose of making the bill so obnoxious that its original friend would not vote for it should the amendments be adopted. This is called 'loading down a bill.' I have aided in this way to load down a number of bills in the past ten years, so that they went under to rise no more. Bills and propositions are often introduced without any expectation of their passage, or even of securing a vote upon them. They are introduced, and a motion entered to reconsider the motion by which they were referred to a committee, so as to 'hang a speech upon it.' This is the usual course adopted by gentlemen who have any new propositions to make, to which they desire to call the attention of the country, and upon which they may hope to secure a popular verdict. I refer to this matter here and at this time so as to put to rest the silly inventions of men, who seem only to hope for political preferment by misrepresenting and pulling others down. If any man can point to a vote or a speech which I have made in Congress, in favor or against the passage of any law, to which he objects, I am ready to answer. No man has ever been deceived when voting for me, and I do not intend that any shall be.

THE SUFFRAGE.

Upon the question of suffrage I made a speech last year, to which I wish to call your attention. You will find it in the *Congressional Globe* of last December. I stand by the propositions and declarations which I then made, because they are the sentiments of my heart. Agreeing with the great body of the Republican Party, as to the practicability and necessity of universal suffrage, I could never by my vote consent to the disfranchisement of any person competent for the ordinary duties of a citizen, except as a punishment for crime. I hold that every adult citizen of the United States, and every adult citizen of a civilized nation who is naturalized in the United States, and not disqualified because *non compos,* or by conviction for crime, ought to have a voice in the affairs of his Government. In this country our fathers proclaimed the logic of the American revolution when they declared the great fundamental truth, which was then, for the first time, recognized among men, 'that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' Upon this impregnable truth I now stand, as I have ever stood, and pleaded for the enfranchisement of every citizen capacitated for the ordinary duties of life, whether native born or naturalized, white or black. I demand that all shall have the great privilege and self-protecting power of the ballot, because they are American citizens. What I ask for myself and mine I demand for the humblest among men. I have, therefore, proposed that citizenship and suffrage should be uniform throughout the nation, and this I am happy to know you have authoritatively indorsed. I hold that the Government which does not secure equal rights for all its citizens, without regard to race, nationality or color, is not a just Government, and is in no sense of the word a democratic or republican Government. I say this much here and now on the question of suffrage, because I have been falsely charged with attempting to disfranchise citizens, especially the Germans, who have ever been my most earnest and consistent friends. I do not now, nor have I ever advocated the establishment of a standard for voting inconsistent with the idea of universal suffrage. I recognize, on the corner-stone of the Republic, the common sense and the love of justice of her toiling millions. Their strong arms and brave hearts must ever be her shield of protection and defence. As a nation, I know that our future greatness, and grandeur, and glory, depend upon them. By no act or vote of mine shall any natural right or political privilege be taken away from any of these, whether native or foreign born, either because they are poor, or because they are ignorant, or because they are black, so long as they recognize their allegiance to our Constitution, and live in obedience to law, beneath the protecting folds of the banner of the free. With a heart overflowing with gratitude for the repeated manifestations of confidence showed me by the Republican Party of the District, I again thank you, gentlemen of the Convention, for the unanimity of this nomination, and for the unqualified indorsement which you have given me. In entering upon the important, laborious and responsible canvass before us, I invoke the aid, the guidance and the protection of that Providence, without whose approving support all must fail, and I again pledge you, and all the people of this district, that by the blessing of Heaven the standard of Liberty and Union, which you have this day committed to my care and defence, shall never be deserted or dishonored while in my keeping."

Speech of Vallandigham on Being Informed of His Nomination for Congress.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention of the Ohio Third District to inform Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM of his nomination for Congress went to Dayton immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to his residence. DAVID A. HOUK, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, informed the nominee of the action of the Convention, and asked his acceptance. In reply, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said:

I thank you, Mr. HOUK, most sincerely for the very eloquent and kindly language in which you have conveyed to me the official notice of my nomination to-day; and to you, my fellow-citizens, I owe many thanks for your kind words and carry this district. [Great cheering.] Whether I shall succeed, I can tell you better on the morning after the election. [Laughter.] But meantime, my friends, while you spare no honorable effort for success, do not concern yourself about either the idle boasts or the vulgar assaults and falsehoods and fabrications of the enemy. It is the mission of little creatures to abuse VALLANDIGHAM, and it is his business to pass them by with profound contempt. [Cheers.] As for myself I propose to deal fairly, honestly and kindly with all adversaries. In this spirit I shall, at the outset, meet the gentleman who is to be my competitor, and it is for him to say whether he will reciprocate the courtesies usual among gentlemen.

And now, my friends, once more thanking you for this kind and cordial "surprise party," upon an occasion most unexpected, and trusting to meet you again when better prepared to extend the hospitalities of former times, I bid you good night. [Loud cheers.]

Irish Republican Rally in Chicago—Addresses by Judge Sloanaker, of Texas, Gen. Julius White and Major Stevenson.

The Irish Republican Grant and Colfax Club of Chicago, held one of its regular meetings on Wednesday evening, and was addressed by Judge SLOANAKER, of Texas, Gen. WHITE and Major STEVENSON. Judge SLOANAKER expressed his gratification on being able to salute his auditors as Irish Republicans. He could not believe that, when all over the world the Irish heart pulsates for liberty, the Irish Republicans of Chicago will fail to do their duty. Coming from the Lone Star State of Texas, he bore her greeting to the Irish Republicans of the Garden City. The Democrats ignore the negro; but, as he had traveled through the South, he had seen more yellow-colored negroes than clear black ones, which fact proves that the connection between the Democratic Southerner and the negro had been very intimate. It is sheer nonsense to talk of negro supremacy. The negroes did not strike at the backs of their masters while the latter fought in the field, therefore it is ridiculous to talk of their abusing their freedom. Having been foiled in the rebellion, the rebels of the South are rallying to the support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Shall they succeed? [Cries of "No, no."] The speaker wished he could induce all his countrymen to rivet themselves firmly to the Republican Party. The party that can crush a gigantic rebellion and liberate a people are surely competent to conduct the civil affairs of the Government. If the Republicans succeed the negroes will have no more than fair play. They will be let alone when they go to work, or to church, or to school, and if they will not work for their livings they will be suffered to starve. They will realize the fact that freedom is the liberty to work for themselves and not for others. Irishmen who believe in the Catholic Church should remember that she makes no distinction of race or color. All who desire may approach the altar. The Irish Republicans should remember that where the good seed is sown the truth will grow and increase. The citizens of Texas have no voice in the matter, but they appeal to the liberty-loving voters to decide whether the war shall have been fought in vain, and this Government, which is a Government of the people for the people, be destroyed.

Gen. JULIUS WHITE was next called upon. He asked whether there was an Irishman in the world who believed that the way to liberty was to follow the black flag of Slavery? He marvelled that so many of his countrymen should tur

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Weather—The "Rochefort Question"—The Coming Parliamentary Elections—The Latest Sensation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1868.

The dreadful details of your burning days and nights bring poor comfort to us, who are also going through a heated term. We, too, have grown tired of the implacable azure above our heads, of the torrid sun, of the dazzling walls white as clay, of the dust and the burning pavements. But the sun falls upon us softened and chastened by an atmosphere charged with the vapors of the ocean—not dry and piercing, as with you, and we have therefore no such terrible details of death to record. Moreover, the heat came upon us by degrees, ever since the 1st of February, and we were prepared for it. Yours is a scorching, dilating, paralyzing heat on the side it strikes; ours is softer, more equable, more sudorific. Our thermometer may mark the same degree in the shade as yours, and yet there will be less danger from the rays of the sun. But if we have escaped sun-stroke, we have got more than our share of choleraic diseases. We have no epidemic cholera, but plenty of sporadic, non-epidemic cholera. Fortunately it is rarely fatal, and the bill of mortality will hardly be increased by it.

THE CASE OF MDE. ROCHEFORT.

The *question Rochefort* is growing monumental. The Englishman who has been waiting fifteen years to see a Paris revolution has a fever over it; he sees his hopes about to be realized! Suppress the *Lanterne*, he says, and we shall have barricades in twenty-four hours!

Never did a question so trivial in itself take such a hold on people. There is nothing else talked about. The Emperor loafs about Plombières in a shabby costume, the Empress comest to town and holds grand cabinet councils, the Queen of England pays Paris a visit—all that is nothing in presence of the question Rochefort.

Last week the issue of the *Lanterne* ran up to 180,000 copies, M. DE ROCHEFORT putting into his pocket as his share of the proceeds, 13,000 francs, or at the rate of $135,000 a year. What was the cause of this extraordinary sale? Simply the movements of the Government against the paper. The Ministers are in favor of suppressing the paper by some one of the means which the new law on the Press still furnishes them; the Emperor, on the contrary, is in favor of letting it live till it exhausts itself, or has its influence neutralized by its own violence, or by the wearing action of its antagonists in the *petite presse*.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

But whatever may become of the little *Lanterne*, M. DE ROCHEFORT is still there, and if he is prevented from publishing a paper he cannot be prevented from going to the Legislature, and that is exactly where he is going to be sent. The thing is already prepared. The elections take place next year by law; several of the Paris representatives no longer give satisfaction to the Liberal Party, as, for example, Messrs. DARIMON, GUEROULT, OLLIVIER, SIMON; and young HENRI DE ROCHEFORT is to have one of these places. The people have taken up his cause; they read his book; they find his criticisms against the Government well founded, and they say at once that he is their friend and that they mean to take care of him. No one has ever before dared to say such harsh things of the Government; no one has had talent enough to say them and escape suppression. His wit dazzles the people, his boldness encourages them, and he dominates the crowd of defamers and barkers at his heels as the Colossus of Rhodes dominates the waves that roll under it.

The moral of all this is that to be popular you must abuse the Government; to be unpopular, you must praise it. The Emperor, who is after all a practical man, cannot fail to draw a wholesome conclusion from this fact. He must see that with entire liberty of the Press, as in the United States, the abuse of the Press does not disturb the power or even the equanimity of the Government at Washington; that to call ANDY JOHNSON a *canaille* does not throw a whole community into confusion, nor bring up the ghost of revolution and barricades, and that, in fact, liberty of the Press is the surest guarantee of any good Government.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

In times gone by I talked often in this place of the "affair Jecker." That affair was regulated in Mexico, and we have now another "affair Jecker," which seems to have been a natural corollary of the first. A courageous writer, who did not hesitate to say that the first affair was a dishonor for France, was challenged to mortal combat for the word, by the same M. JECKER, who it seems is at Paris, and received a ball in the side for his indiscretion. This last affair has made a sensation, or more than that, a disagreeable impression, and the wounded man, M. ODYSSE BAROT, of the *Liberté*, has suddenly grown into a popularity he did not before possess. On this question there are two camps: the one admits M. JECKER's right to defend his honor by arms if he prefers that mode, the other claims that a Frenchman ought to be able to defend the honor of his country in any published transaction without being called to account for it.

The love of exhibition has taken such deep root in the Frenchman's nature, that for want of something better we are having an exhibition of insects—useful as well as the contrary. The latter predominate, naturally, and one can hardly understand the object of such an exhibition. It is less difficult, however, to understand one of the regulations of the show, which prohibits the entrance of dogs, their being danger probably of their carrying off some of the valuable objects on exhibition. MONADNOCK.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—List of Americans registered Aug. 6, 1868, with DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.—J. T. Bailey, J. G. Watmough, F. R. Starr, Geo. F. Tyler, A. J. Antelo, C. R. Rogers, James Abbott, E. S. Courtney, B. F. Whittington, Joel Cook, T. M. Drown, J. B. Austin, Philadelphia; W. W. Clark, B. F. Breeden, F. R. Bayley, New-York; John Thornton, Philadelphia; John R. Goodnow, T. W. Bates, Maine; Dr. S. D. Gross, A. H. Gross, Philadelphia; Addison Thomas, New-York; J. B. English, Philadelphia; Edward M. Stepley, Harrisburg; Thos. Potter, W. H. Potter, Geo. Potter, H. W. Terry, Thos. H. Wood, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Houghwont, New-York; M. Brincklé, Samuel L. Fox, Miss Ann Biddle, Jos. Swift, Philadelphia; A. C. Kendrick, Rochester; D. G. Corey, Utica, N. Y.; B. Eakins, Philadelphia; W. J. Newton, United States Army; Dr. T. C. Ridgway, J. J. Ridgway, J. W. Beck, Washington Brown, Dr. J. P. Quinn and family, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Gilbert C. Rice, Miss R. T. Rice, E. S. Scull, Philadelphia; A. C. Thomas, Baltimore; Thos. Eakins, Fanny Eakins, J. J. Vander Kemp, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bacon, New-York; Miss M. Mackie, New-Orleans; Miss Deming, New-York; Samuel G. Thompson, J. G. Fell and family, Chas. Hartshorne, the Misses Yamall, Miss Alderson, A. B. Durand, Elias Durand, Philadelphia; J. E. Buikley, New-York; J. E. Caldwell, Mrs. Alice Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Huddy, Miss. L. Soliday, Philadelphia; B. S. H. Good, Geo. A. Richardson, New-York; J. E. F. Zeh, Dr. Beylard, Philadelphia; R. R. Graves and family, Chas. Osgood, D. M. Jarvis, E. T. Bogert, New-York; S. W. Dewey, Jr., Boston; J. T. McCauley, Philadelphia; F. C. McCauley, New-York; Mrs. F. G. McCauley, Mrs. C. C. Stratton, Jos. S. Reed, V. A. Sartori, V. A. Sartori, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goodwin, Philadelphia; C. Blackburn, Chicago; Alex. Kerr and family, Philadelphia; Miss C. Nesbit, Chicago; L. A. D. Palmer, United States Army; D. Winter, R. M. Bertolet, F. F. Bumpt, Philadelphia; Rev. L. H. Hilliard, New-York; Thos. S. Fernon, Miss B. Leroy, Philadelphia; Pecquet du Bellet, New-Orleans; Henry Sileston, J. Davis Sileston, Birney Fellows, Mrs. H. V. Allien and family, L. H. Allien, New-York; J. Henry Powers, Mrs. Robertson, Miss M. Cash, Wm. Keinath; Professor, Mrs. and Miss J. F. Feager, Philadelphia; Sheldon Leavitt, Jr., J. C. Dietrich, New-York; J. J. Thomas, Philadelphia; J. R. Woodwell, Pittsburg; F. R. Rosemberg, New-York; H. L. Wright, M. R. Johnson, J. Topliff Johnson, Philadelphia; Ch. Lippitt and family, Providence; J. J. Anderson, New-York; Maurice Wurts, Philadelphia; Miss M. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Roberts, New-York; W. H. Stewart, Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.—Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, in conversation with a friend at the Park races on Friday last, avowed his determination to secure the Democratic nomination for Congress in his district, notwithstanding the opposition of Tammany Hall and the *World*. JOHN added: "I will test strength with them, any way."—*Troy Whig, Aug.* 18.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Approaching Republican State Convention—The Policy on the Liquor Question to be Reversed—Action of the State Prohibitory Committee and the Temperance Alliance—The Next Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

Recent events here indicate that our next State election will be one of unusual vigor and excitement. That great power in the State, the Temperance Party, has determined upon making the question of a prohibitory liquor-law a political one, and it has already, in a public address, given the next State Republican Convention notice that unless it comes out squarely and unqualifiedly for prohibition, the anti-license party, conscious of its great strength, will act by itself and nominate a simon-pure prohibitory ticket. There are two powerful influences at work to prevent the establishment of a "common-school system of intemperance"—the State Prohibitory Committee, a purely political organization, and the State Temperance Alliance, a secret organization. Both of these organizations have recently put into operation their machinery, and every conceivable device is being made to reverse the policy of the Republican Party of the last year on the liquor question. In its secret circular, the Temperance Alliance say that "We are Republicans, and have agreed to do our duty within our own party. To this end we must choose delegates that represent us and our principles. We want no repetition of last year's Convention, or last year's Legislature. We want no delegates, or representatives, or Senators, who owe a part of their allegiance to the Liquor League, and a part to the Democratic Party. We must see to it that Republicans and no others vote in our caucuses. The impositions and frauds of the last year must not be permitted again. Town and ward committees are not enough." A simple form of constitution is inclosed with the circular, showing how the work of making proselytes is to be made. The address of the State Prohibitory Committee is addressed to the Republicans of Massachusetts. After referring to Gov. BULLOCK's disapproval of the License law of the last Legislature, and his reference to its final disposition "to the judgment and conscience of all the people of Massachusetts," the Committee say that the first fitting place to meet this reference is the State Convention of the party that represents a majority of the people, and that is therefore charged with the legislation of the Commonwealth. But the Committee ask, "What response shall that Convention make? Shall it make no answer? Shall it stand neutral and avoid a decision?" as it did last year, and repeat an experiment which was a total failure and disastrous, and not only brought gain to the Democratic Party, but "to the Republican Party loss, disgrace, and increased bitterness." The Temperance party in this State, I am told, embraces about three-quarters of the Republican vote; and thus it is that the Committee venture to say that the rum question is fairly a political question—political, because "no party issue was ever based on a question more strictly political" than this, and that "to secure the public peace, to protect person and property, to lessen pauperism, to prevent crime, to increase production, and to diminish taxation, are surely political objects." On a question thus identified with the ordinary objects of State legislation, it is argued that the Republican Party must have an "avowed policy," and that the "adoption of such a policy is no longer a question only of fitness and duty, but of inevitable party necessity." On the other hand, the opponents of the Republican Party in the State have adopted license as a political issue, and every liquor shop is a manufactory of Democratic voters. In the face of these facts it is urged that it would be "idiotic" and "stupid" for the Republican Party to remain neutral upon the rum question. The earliest and firmest members of the party believe in prohibition from principle; few Republicans will permanently sustain a license law that creates thousands of agencies for the good of the Democratic Party; public sentiment has changed, and faith in the existence or possibility of a "judicious license law" is shaken or lost. In regard to the future of the Republican Party, the Committee take a lugubrious glance, and say: "The position of the Republican Party of Massachusetts is one of extreme peril. If it adopts prohibition, it loses license votes. If it adopts license, it loses prohibitory votes. If it stands neutral, its license members make new organizations to secure license, and its prohibitory members make new organizations to secure prohibition. If we could avoid or postpone the issue, there would be room for question. But when we have tried to avoid it, and failed—when there is no longer any hope of avoiding it—then, the issue must be met at whatever cost. The danger is positive, and demands a positive remedy."

But whatever action the Republicans may take at their State Convention on this great social question, the present national issue cannot be affected one iota. The Republicans of the Old Bay State are sound in the faith, and they will not allow any outside issue to detract one vote from GRANT and COLFAX, or endanger the Republican vote for members of Congress. But it is obvious that if the Republicans, in their choice of State Senators and Representatives to the General Court, divide their allegiance between the Liquor League, the License Republicans and the Democratic Party, they may endanger the election of a United States Senator in the place of Mr. SUMNER. And if there should be any hesitancy on the part of the Republican State Convention yielding to the demands of the anti-license element, it will be on that account. As last year, the question of expediency will rule the action of the Convention; and if the rural districts fail to present an overwhelming front, the result will be the same as last year, when the Republicans by resolution declared that the rum question was entirely foreign to the mission of the party in this State, and that they would have nothing to do with it. The question, then, of choosing delegates to the approaching Convention who in its behalf will "demand with no ambiguous voice" the repeal of the present license law, and a return to the "former policy of the Commonwealth," is a complex one, and final action of the Convention on the great vexed point will bring into exercise a display of discreet judgment on the part of its managers.

As to the policy of the Republican Party yielding to the demands of the friends of prohibition, there are various opinions. Not a few of the avowed leaders of the party are eminently conservative in their views upon this great social question, and they are outspoken at all times and under all circumstances. One of them not only succeeded in smothering the whole subject of prohibition at the State Convention last year, but in the Legislature last Winter he took a prominent part on the side of the license party. But the fact of it is, owing to the peculiar and cumbersome manner in which our delegate State Conventions are formed, a few men manage everything, and the will of the Republican voters is not always fairly represented. The primary meetings are too much neglected, and the voters take it for granted that whatever policy is enunciated in Convention is all right. While the Republican masses in the large cities and towns are friendly to the doctrine of license, the people of the rural districts honestly believe that prohibition in the general must logically precede license in the particular. At all events the people of this Commonwealth are soon to be called upon to solve the great problem, "Shall we license or shall we suppress the liquor-shops of Massachusetts?" And the Republican Party has got to answer the question on the 9th of September next.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND ITS ALLIES.

Meanwhile, the heterogeneous elements opposed to the Republican Party, as a State organization, furnish inspiration and money to keep the Republican Party divided upon this local issue. The liquor traffic and its allies have the advantage of increased numbers and capital, though their means of political action will be diminished as the power of their secret organization is on the wane. Twenty-five thousand Republicans last Fall voted for the license party, of which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was the leader. The Legislature by which the license law was passed, although nominally Republican, was elected by a union of Democrats and license Republicans. In the Senate only one-third of its members were regular Republicans. The Democrats are conscious of the fact that if they can succeed again in electing to the Legislature men whose obligations would lie in many directions, they might gain a political point by electing a doubtful man to the United States Senate. There is a method in the maturing tactics of the Democracy which the Republicans have great reason to be watchful of; and thus it is urged that a competition for the liquor vote would be bad policy, and especially at the present time. If Democrats are kept out of the caucuses of the Republicans any such danger as I have alluded to can be avoided.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

It may seem somewhat early to speculate as to the probable candidate of the Republicans for our next Governor. But it is sufficient to say that it is a foregone conclusion that Mr. CLAFLIN, our present Lieutenant-Governor, will be nominated by the Republicans at Worcester next month. His principal competitor will be Dr. LLRING. Both of these gentlemen, I have been informed by a prominent member of the Temperance Alliance, are acceptable to the prohibitory party. Mr. CLAFLIN holds that same affection in the hearts of our people that SCHUYLER COLFAX does in Indiana. He was one of the earliest and is one of the firmest members of the Republican Party. His is a character unblemished, and he could have been Governor of Massachusetts years ago had he yielded to the solicitation of friends. His time is now come. Dr. LORING is a graceful orator and of fine personal appearance. He is an eleventh hour Republican, and his political association with B. F. BUTLER bodes him no good in the estimation of most Republicans.

VIGIL.

Gen. Grant in Quincy.

Gen. GRANT arrived at Quincy, Ill., on Saturday evening last, and was received with much enthusiasm by the "Tanners" and the people. He was welcomed in a brief speech by Hon. I. N. MORRIS on behalf of the people, and by Gen. B. M. PRENTISS in behalf of the soldiers. At the conclusion of the latter's remarks, and the cheers and applause which followed, Gen. GRANT said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF QUINCY: It is impossible for me to find words to express my gratification for this kind and enthusiastic reception. I thought that I was visiting your city very quietly to pay a visit to my life-long friend, Col. I. N. MORRIS. What was my surprise to find what seemed to be not only the whole city, but the County of Adams turned out to welcome me to your midst. I cannot properly thank you for this undeserved mark of your partiality and kind feelings.

Gen. Schurz Not a Candidate for Office.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following extract from a letter from GEN. CARL SCHURZ to a friend in that city:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that the following dispatch, which first appeared in a Cincinnati journal a few weeks ago, is still being reproduced in Missouri papers:

"ST. LOUIS, July 25.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ, who at present is one of the editors of the *Westliche Post*, desires to run as a candidate for Congress in the Second District. The district, in its great majority, is Radical, and Gen. SCHURZ will certainly secure the nomination because Mr. PINKELNBURG, his only opponent, is not a popular man."

I desire to state that, months ago, when I was first spoken to about running as a candidate for Congress in the Second District, I declared in the most positive manner that I would not be a candidate. I have repeated that declaration whenever the matter was mentioned again, and I wish to do so now. Mr. PINKELNBURG and myself live in relations of sincere friendship, and, would not be likely to be competitors under any circumstances. The story of his unpopularity is absurd. The record he has made for himself in the State Legislature by his ability, fidelity and diligence, has won him the esteem and confidence of the people far beyond the limits of the second District, while his character and accomplishments as a gentleman have secured him hosts of friends at home.

I have also been informed that my name has been mentioned in Missouri papers in connection with other official positions. While highly appreciating the compliment, I desire to say that I am not a candidate for any office whatever, and do not intend to be. I am at present endeavoring to render myself useful in the campaign where help is most needed, and if I can contribute any thing to the success of the Republican cause in this crisis, my wishes will be amply satisfied.

Truly yours, CARL SCHURZ.

Hon. J. L. Motley for Congress.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 20.

In the event of the declension of Hon. GINERY TWICHELL to become a member to represent the Third District in the Forty-first Congress, no more suitable person could be selected than Hon. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY. The eminent abilities of this gentleman, his high scholarly attainments, his thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to state craft, and his personal standing and well-established reputation, peculiarly fit him for the post. As Mr. WM. WHITING declines to be mentioned in connection with the position, no more eligible candidate could be selected than Mr. MOTLEY.

The Reported Tendency to Insanity in Ex-Gov. Seymour's Family.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Aug. 20.

The tendency to insanity in the family of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has got into discussion in the papers. In one view of the case, of course, nobody would refer to it. Had the terrible calamity fallen upon but a single member of the family, affording no ground for suspecting a general tendency, the single case would not be brought before the public. A gentleman who has long resided in Utica told us (and we wrote it down at the moment) that Mr. SEYMOUR's father killed himself in a fit of insanity; his mother was thereafter insane for ten or more years, and until her death; a brother of his father killed himself while insane; and an aunt of his father did the same. Residents of Utica say that there have been times when Mr. SEYMOUR's friends feared the effect of further agitation, and he sought diversion by excursions away from society, to avoid the possible danger. And they say also that if it be a fact that Mr. SEYMOUR desired to avoid the nomination, as some of them believe, it was because he dreads great and prolonged excitements. The truth or falsity of all this can be easily ascertained. We received the statement weeks ago from citizens of Utica who have known Mr. SEYMOUR ever since he became prominent. We regret it all, because it is preferable that the campaign be fought and decided upon the issues between the great parties. But if the allegations are correct, we submit that they form a valid objection to his election.

The Southern Supporters of Seymour and Blair.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, the leading neutral journal of Pennsylvania, in a leading editorial thus condemns the course of the Southern Democrats, characterizing it as "insanity."

"Every good citizen must look with profound regret upon a great deal that is now going on in the Southern States. There was room for the belief, after the rebellion was suppressed, and when the Southern people were brought face to face with the wide-spread ruin that was brought upon them by that "gigantic blunder," as some of their statesmen called it, and crime, as the nation regarded it, that they would never more give countenance to the hot-headed and hair-brained orators and writers who had dragged them into that terrible desolation. But notwithstanding the bitter experience of the past seven years, that fruitful section of our country is still cursed with the influence and the active agency of the same classes of men. But a short time ago it was the belief of an unquestionable majority of the people of the old free States that the planters, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and all others in the South engaged in industrial and productive pursuits were heartily sick of all the memories of the late rebellion, and were anxious to put them all aside, so that they might get their business affairs into successful action once more, and go on with the necessary operations of life. There can be but little doubt that such was the case, and we cherish the belief that it still remains true to the masses of the people of that section of our country. Yet what wonder is it that many plain, good people in the North and West believe that the rebellious spirit still prevails, only waiting for another opportunity to break out afresh? They are told so day after day and week after week by those who are put forward or who put themselves forward as the representative spokesmen of the old Slave States. This comes to us from conventions, from meetings and through the partisan Press. The utterances on these occasions are of the most mischievous character, damaging the people of the South, and exasperating the people of the rest of the country. They are naturally looked upon as showing the temper of the great mass of the Southern people, and the inference quite as naturally follows that those who show such a spirit of glorification over the events of 1861 to 1865 will not be slow to repeat them if the chance presents itself, and that they are therefore not to be trusted. They boast of the achievements of the rebellion; they apostrophise the rebellious flag; they declare that the 'Lost Cause' is to be resurrected; they speak lightly of murdering the 'Northern Huns;' they declare that their former comrades in arms are ready to rise again when the signal is given, and they deal generally in a grand round of the same style of exasperating oratory that 'fired the Southern heart' before the rebellion, and which at last fired the Northern heart also. There is great danger that both may be fired again—and the worst enemy to the South could hardly desire a worst fate to befall that unhappy country.

Now, as we have already said, we believe that a majority of the Southern people are not truly represented by these scandalous proceedings, but unfortunately for their peace and quietness, and for the tranquility and prosperity of the whole country, there is no effective or emphatic repudiation of them on their part. Some of the more sagacious of the Southern newspapers, it is true, have deprecated such speeches and publications as injurious to the canvass for the Presidency, and on this ground have tried to muzzle the slang-whanging speech-makers and editors. But this is not a satisfactory ground to put the case upon at all. What is said and done is not condemned because it is wrong and bad in itself, but because it is impolitic. Now, although this may go down with party men, it will not satisfy those whom the Southern people ought to be studious to retain as their friends. It will not satisfy those who desire to be generous to the South, because they wish to see the people of the South rescued from the ruin of the rebellion, but who at the same time hold their country above party, and will not associate themselves with any movement that keeps alive the spirit of rebellion. It will not satisfy those thinking and independent voters who are not blindly bound to follow the dictates of party, and who in these days hold the balance of power among all the parties. These are the men who, since the war is over, have tried to exercise a restraining influence over the ultra men of the Republican Party, and the masses of the Southern people ought to see that they are not repelled from the circle of those who wish them well. But they will be driven off unless such utterances as those we have referred to are not only condemned, because they are impolitic, but because they are outrageously wrong. Some months ago a number of the former military officers of the rebellion took occasion to make public and emphatic declarations to the effect that having been beaten in their effort to disunite the country, they would never more engage in politics, but confine themselves entirely to their business pursuits. It would have been well if they had all been of that way of thinking, and if those who made such promises had kept them, and it would be better if the Southern people would now insist on keeping them all in the background.

Our Relations With Mexico—A Curious Statement.

A Washington letter to the Syracuse *Journal* gives the following:

"It will be remembered that very soon after the surrender of the rebel armies, Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, now Secretary of War, visited Europe, ostensibly on leave of absence. He was gone nearly twelve months, and spent most of the time at the Austrian and French capitals. The General was accompanied by two aids-de-camp, which was to the more observing regarded as evidence that his visit was not merely private, but had some semi-official significance—military or otherwise. The truth is, the General was sent to Europe on a diplomatic mission, with a view to induce the withdrawal of the foreign troops then sustaining MAXIMILIAN. They were withdrawn. This mission was suggested, urged and arranged by Gen. GRANT, shortly after the following letter was written by him to the President:

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 1, 1865.

His Excellency, A. Johnson, President:

Seven weeks' absence from Washington and free intercourse with all parties and classes of people, has convinced me that there is but one opinion as to the duty of the United States toward Mexico, or, rather, the usurpers in that country. All agree that beside a yielding of the long-proclaimed Monroe doctrine, non-intervention in Mexican affairs will lead to an expensive and bloody war hereafter, or a yielding of territory now possessed by us. To let the Empire of MAXIMILIAN be established on our frontier is to permit an enemy to establish himself who will require a large standing army to watch. Military stations will be at points remote from supplies, and therefore expensive to keep. The trade of an Empire will be lost to our commerce, and Americans, instead of being the most favored people of the world throughout the length and breadth of this continent, will be scoffed and laughed at by their adjoining neighbors, both North and South—the people of the British Provinces and of Mexico.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

It is reported there was some opposition, indirect, at least, from Mr. SEWARD to Gen. SCHOFIELD's mission. By they way, it may be a fact worth remembering hereafter that the French Emperor offered the prize aimed at in the Imperial Mexican scheme to the Austrian Archduke three years before the latter actually accepted it. This appears from recent Franco-Mexican papers now being prepared by a prominent French publicist, who was MAX's confidential correspondent in Paris. The latter appeared in Mexico in the Summer or Fall of 1862. It is known that he was a party to the scheme in 1861. Three years before that would locate the plan's inception some time in 1859."

A Curious Bit of Southern History.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* furnishes the following:

BEN. H. HILL, at the Atlanta Democratic Convention, after a long and bitter speech in support of BLAIR's revolutionary doctrines, said: "When liberty shall return, when the law shall be again respected, and good men shall be again our rulers, we must gather all the journals, and Constitutions, and enactments of every character, of the Conventions and assemblies thus forced upon us by force and fraud and usurpation; and catching a fire from heaven, burn them so forever! And right here, my countrymen, I want you to understand that I am a candidate but for one office on earth. [Several voices, 'Name it and you shall have it.'] When the glorious day shall come, and the free women and the free men and the free youth of Georgia shall gather together to fire the miserable, hideous record of infamy, let the office be mine to kindle the flames." [Tremendous cheers, lasting several minutes.]

The people of Georgia are famous for burning journals and records. Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution of Georgia, (I do not know the year,) the Legislature passed an act to sell the Indian lands of the State, and, I believe, chartered three companies to dispose of them; the Georgia Land Company, the Mississippi Land Company, and the Yazoo Land Company; directing scrip to be issued at 2½ cents an acre, payable in Spanish milled dollars, but would not receive Georgia State scrip, and sent their agents North to dispose of the same. Their agents succeeded in disposing of quite an amount in the New-England States, and among the purchasers were ELIPHALET DICKINSON, $6,000; THOMAS W. DICKINSON, $3,000, and COLT, $3,000, or $12,000 in all—$9,000 of these three brothers in the town of Deerfield, for which they received nothing. There were many others in old Hampshire County that purchased various amounts. The agents took the money home with them, but, as is supposed, did not divide it so as to suit all parties, (since none of it appears to have got into the State treasury). The disaffected parties, who did not get any of the money, succeeded in electing a Legislature that voted to annul the acts of a former Legislature, and to destroy all records of grants, although they knew the land had been sold to parties who supposed the State of Georgia would fulfil its contracts. They voted to cut out all leaves containing any of the enactments, and burn them, which was accordingly done, and the books were barred in front of the State-house in Milledgevilla, to the gratification of the State officials engaged therein, but to the disgrace of the State of Georgia. I have been informed, however, that they overlooked one leaf in the records; that was not cut out and burned, though it contained part of the act for the sale of the land. I suppose Mr. HILL will see that this obnoxious leaf is taken out and burned with the other journals and records that he proposes to destroy. In England I believe it is the duty of the common hangman to burn offensive documents. I trust the Legislature of Georgia will create the office of journal-and-record-burner, so that Mr. BEN. H. HILL can have the honor he aspires to. F.

The Reported Extensive Frauds on the Post Office Department.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 19.

For several days past we have been cognizant of a criminal case of great importance, involving grave charges against some of our prominent citizens, but have refrained from mentioning it, thinking the parties implicated would be able to establish the groundlessness of the alleged frauds, or to settle the matter in some way so that no criminal proceedings would be had in the case, and that no public notice need be taken of it. The matter, however, has passed beyond that contingency. We lay the facts before our readers, so far as they have transpired.

It appears that suspicions have long been entertained at the Post Office Department, in Washington, that extensive frauds were being practised upon the Government in the matter of Post Office printed blanks, wrapping paper, twine, &c. About six months since, Postmaster-General RANDALL placed the matter in the hands of Mr. FRED. CARLYLE, of Detroit, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with directions to investigate the suspected frauds thoroughly. As the result of his investigations, and upon his presentation of the facts, the Grand Jury of the Eastern District of Michigan recently found a bill of indictment against Mr. CALVIN F. S. THOMAS, Mr. JAMES M. JOHNSON and Mr. ANDREW F. LEE, of this City, and some other parties in New-York, Chicago and Washington, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

The two first-named persons are members of one of our most extensive business houses, and are and have been for several years, we understand, owners of the contracts to supply the Post Office Department with printed blanks, wrapping paper, twine, &c. The last named has been the agent of the Government in inspecting the quantity and quality of the articles supplied under the contracts. The alleged frauds amount to over $250,000, and, it is asserted, have been going on for a long series of years.

The parties named were arrested in the city on Tuesday of last week, and brought before United States Commissioner GORHAM. They were released on bail, in the sum of $10,000 each, to appear before the United States Circuit Court as a criminal term in November next, at Detroit. Messrs. GEO. A. PRINCE and Wm. FISKE signed the bail bonds of Mr. THOMAS and Mr. JOHNSON, and Messrs. WM. FISKE and BENJ. H. WILLIAMS are on that of Mr. LEE. We understand also that the Government has initiated legal proceedings in a civil court against the parties, for the recovery of the money alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the Government.

Ruskin on Railway Fares and Things in General.

To the Editor of The London Daily Telegraph:

SIR: The ingenious British public seems to be discovering, to its cost, that the beautiful law of supply and demand does not apply in a pleasant manner to railroad transit. But if they are prepared to submit patiently to the "natural" laws of political economy, what right have they to complain? The railroad belongs to the shareholders; and has not everybody a right to ask the highest price he can get for his wares? The public have a perfect right to walk or to make other opposition railroads for themselves, if they please, but not to abuse the shareholders for asking as much as they think they can get.

Will you allow me to put the *real* rights of the matter before them in a few words?

Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons. All means of public transit should be provided at public expense, by public determination where such means are needed, and the public should be its own "shareholder."

Neither road nor railroad nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses and no more. All dividends are simply a tax on the traveler and the goods, levied by the person to whom the road or canal belongs, for the right of passing over his property. And this right should at once be purchased by the nation, and the original cost of the roadway—be it of gravel, iron or adamant—at once defrayed by the nation, and then the whole work of the carriage of persons or goods done for ascertained prices, by salaried officers, as the carriage of letters is done now.

I believe if the votes of the proprietors of all the railroads in the kingdom were taken *en masse*, it would be found that the majority would gladly receive back their original capital, and cede their right of "revising" prices of railway tickets. And if railway property is a good and wise investment of capital, the public need not shrink from taking the whole off their hands. Let the public take it. I, for one, whosoever held a rag of railroad scrip in my life, nor ever willingly traveled behind an engine where a horse could pull me, will most gladly subscribe my proper share for such purchase according to my income.) Then let them examine what lines pay their working expense and what lines do not, and boldly leave the unpaying embankments to be white over with sheep, like Roman camps, take up the working lines on sound principles, pay their drivers and pointsmen well, keep their carriages clean and in good repair, and make it as wonderful a thing for a train, as for an old mail coach, to be behind its time; and the sagacious British public will very soon find its pocket heavier, its heart lighter, and its "passages" pleasanter, than any of the three have been, for many a day.

I am, Sir, always faithfully yours, J. RUSKIN.

DENMARK-HILL, Aug. 5.

A Man Who Stole His Father's Tombstone.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Aug. 17.

Most people hereabouts know of one WILLIAM BIRK, and not much, however, to his advantage. His father died several years ago and left him quite an estate. He was declared incapable of managing it, from moral obliquity, and he was placed under guardianship. He is naturally a "confidence man," and where he is not known personally, plays his games with an adroitness that his victims usually remember. We had heard nothing of him for some time, till last week, when he reminded our staid community that he was still himself. He wanted to raise the wind, and concluded that he would steal his father's tombstone from the Catholic Cemetery and sell it to the marble cutters. The stone was a very thick one, of Italian marble, and by cutting down to a thinner measure, might still be of value for another monument. So he told a teamster that the old tombstone of his father had been broken and a new one put up, and engaged him with his team to go to the graveyard and haul the old one away. The teamster followed, BIRK going a little ahead, and by the time the latter had got there, BIRK had broken off the stone where it entered the socket, and was ready to help load it up. The teamster soon saw how the matter stood, and turned in and gave BIRK a thorough pounding. His face was badly cut. BIRK went to his guardian with a pitiful story, they got the fellow arrested, and Justice MARFIELD fined him $5 and costs. The matter could not rest here. The teamster considered himself unfairly used all round, told the whole story, caused BIRK's arrest under a statute that applies to cases of such mutilation of graveyards, and he is now in jail in default of $200 bail, for which he was bound over to the Circuit Court. His guardian, when he found out the truth of the matter, was the foremost man in having BIRK punished.

Libel of the Propeller Empire State and Arrest of Some of Her Officers.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 18.

The recent marine disaster resulting in the sinking of the schooner *Dunderberg* and the loss of the life of Mrs. O. WILCOX, has caused proceedings to be commenced in the United States Court for ascertaining where the fault lays and who are the parties responsible for the losses thereby. JOHN LANGLEY, the second mate of the propeller *Empire State*, was yesterday arraigned before Commissioner WM. D. WILKINS, for causing the death of the lady above mentioned, a passenger on board the *Dunderberg*, by his unskillful and negligent management of the *Empire State*, while sailing on the high seas and within the jurisdiction of the United States, the charge being set down as manslaughter. LANGLEY was committed in default of bail in the sum of $5,000 for examination before the Commissioner this afternoon at 3 o'clock. WM. SALES, wheelsman, and BERNARD DECKER, lookout, of the *Empire State*, were placed under $500 bonds for their appearance as United States witnesses in the above examination.

Another case growing out of the same collision is a libel suit for damages, filed by JOHN COX, owners of the *Dunderberg*, against the *Empire State*, and still another case is founded upon proper complaint, and upon which the first mate of the *Empire State* has been arrested for resisting Deputy United States Marshal ARTHUR GORE, yesterday morning in the St. Clair River, while attempting to seize the propeller upon an Admiralty process for causing the collision. The mate, WILLIAM A. SMITH, gave bail with two sureties in $1,000 each, for examination this afternoon.

The seizure of the propeller was effected by sending an officer—Deputy United States Marshal GORE—and a *posse* of assistants on board the tug *Grant*, to overtake her, she having been in dry dock here undergoing repairs, arriving on Saturday, and leaving in an unexpected manner on Sunday evening, evidently with the design of escaping seizure, as it was well understood that a libel suit would be commenced against her for damages, which are laid at $60,000. She was boarded by the officers just as she was about to pass the rapids of the St. Clair River into Lake Huron, and it is alleged that her officers endeavored to run her into Canadian waters, and at the same time the mate tried by physical force to resist the process.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Monday morning says: "The State Prohibitory Committee have issued an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, with a view to securing an indorsement of the Maine law by the approaching State Convention, and of making that issue a leading one in the conduct of the State campaign. The address is apparently drawn by Judge PITMAN, the Chairman of the Committee, and states the case strongly as against the action of those Republicans who voted to the organization after the State Convention in 1867, and set up a new movement, which came in the course of the Winter to such unpromising results. But as the Convention refused to go out of its way to gratify the license men last year, we imagine it will not be tempted aside from its proper and legitimate work to gratify their opponents the present year."

The Wife of Senator Trumbull.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 18.

Our entire community deeply sympathizes with Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL in the sad and heart-breaking bereavement which he has sustained in the death of his beloved wife. The loss to him is utterly irreparable.

Mrs. JULIA JAYNE TRUMBULL was the oldest child of the late Dr. GERSHOM JAYNE, of this city. She was born in Springfield on the 7th day of June, 1824, was raised here and educated at Monticello, Madison County, Illinois; and was married to Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL in June, 1843.

Few women were Mrs. TRUMBULL's equals in all those traits of character which make the accomplished lady and beloved Christian wife and mother. In this community, where her eyes first saw the light, her youthful beauty, brilliancy of intellect and early education to the works of Christian charity and the service of her Divine Master, will never be forgotten. In Washington, where she has lived most of the time for the last thirte

fay. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of Ireland.

BRIEF ITEMS.—A female infant, wrapped in a shawl, was found in the hall-way of No. 430 West Thirtieth-street, on Thursday night, and taken to Police Headquarters....The remains of an unknown middle-aged man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, having dark hair, and dressed in a brown linen coat, were found in the North River, yesterday, near Pier No. 89. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest and sent the body to the Morgue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INSPECTION OF THE MARINES.—The annual inspection of the United States marines, now stationed at the Navy-yard, took place yesterday in presence of Gen. ZEILEIN, the commanding officer of the corps, Lieut.-Col. JOHN L. BROOME and other officers. The marines paraded in full uniform, and presented a very fine appearance. The Commanding General carefully inspected men, uniforms, arms, equipments, and quarters, and expressed himself well pleased with what he observed. The drill indicated that the men took no little interest in the business of the day, and they showed considerable pride in going through their evolutions.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—Mr. WOODWORTH's residence, at No. 425 State-street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday afternoon, who carried off about $1,000 worth of silverware and jewelry. The house had been unattended to by any member of the family for the brief space of three hours, during which time the burglars did their work and left. People cannot be too careful about leaving their houses unprotected at the present season, as hordes of expert burglars are on the alert for chances to depredate.

THE DIVING-BELL FATALITY.—Last evening Coroner FLAVIN held an inquest on the body of PETER WILSON, the poor man whose death in a diving-bell at the Navy-yard was announced in yesterday's TIMES. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by suffocation, the diving-bell having been surcharged with foul air. COLGAN, the man who survived, is now fully recovered.

BROADWAY TO BE PAVED.—The Common Council held a special meeting yesterday, and resolved to award the contract for paving and grading Broadway to TERRANCE MCGUIGAN, at the rate of $16 45 per running foot, from the crown of the street to the curbstone. This will enable the people of the Eastern District to sleep sound at night, and will relieve the gentlemen who petitioned for permission to do the work themselves of a weighty responsibility.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SAVAGE DUTCHMAN.—Within the past week a blustering Dutchman, named HERMAN KLOPPENBERG, has been arrested three times for ill-treating his family. A few days ago he was arrested on complaint of his wife, DORA, who charged him, before Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, with having brutally beaten her, knocked out two of her teeth, and inflicted various other injuries, plainly visible on her person. He has been since bailed by two different persons, but both bails surrendered in consequence, as they alleged, of his brutal conduct. The Judge committed him to jail yesterday, refused all bail for him, and said be was determined to teach him a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

WAYLAID.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, just on the edge of the meadow crossing to Hoboken, in Hudson City, a young man named CHARLES KUHLMAN, was met and waylaid by EDWARD STINELY and AUGUSTE HEFFNEN. They gave him a slight cudgeling about the head and then left. A young lady is supposed to have been the indirect cause of the fracas. They were arrested by Officer SWEENEY, fined $2 each by Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, and held to bail.

CAMP MEETING.—The Conference Camp Meeting of the Newark Conference, to be held at Morristown on Monday, is expected to be one of the largest religious gatherings that has been held in the State for years. It is urged by the Methodists that this "Feast of Tabernacles" be represented by thousands of Christians of all denominations who desire to benefited by the religious exercises of the occasion. Over 100 tents have been already erected.

EXCURSION PARTY.—The excursionists who passed through Jersey City and Hoboken on Thursday were friends and members of Hose Company No. 4, of Jersey City, and not of Newark, as some papers stated. The omnibuses engaged by them were all from Newark, hence the supposition that the party had come from that city, too. They spent a pleasant day, and arrived home at a late hour.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company will sell, at half price, excursion tickets to Morristown, from all stations, at reduced rates, during the continuance of the camp meeting, commencing next Monday. Tickets will be good to return one day after the close of the meeting.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. A. STEWART, agent for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, was found dead in his bed, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

UNLICENSED PEDDLING.—CHRISTOPHER PLOCHTEIRS, a peddler of kindling wood and other articles, was caught yesterday in Hoboken pursuing his usual vocation, without the necessary license required by law. Judge POPE fined him $5.

INFANTICIDE.—A female infant was found floating in the Passaic River yesterday, near the New-Jersey Railroad Bridge tender. An examination by the county physician showed that the child had been strangled. An inquest will be held.

CAVALRY COMPANY.—Over sixty persons were enrolled, and a number of officers elected last evening, at Newark, to serve in a Cavalry Legion, which is to act in concert with the Infantry Grant and Colfax Legions during the ensuing campaign.

CHARTER ELECTION.—The charter election in Newark will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 13. No important city officers are to be elected on a general ticket.

BREVITIES.—Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, a well-known butcher in Jersey City, has been appointed an Inspector of Cattle by the President of the State Agricultural Society......The Club-house of the Jersey City Yacht Club is to be removed from its present location, on the other side of the Central Railroad, to a place near its original location, close to Mould's boat-house, foot of Van Vorst-street ......The new Bergen City Democratic Wigwam, 90x40 feet, will be completed in two weeks.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHTS OF INMATES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

William Belcher vs. *The Sailors' Snug Harbor.*

—This was a motion for an injunction against the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island, to restrain them from excluding the plaintiff, an old sailor, from the benefits and privileges of that institution. It appears from the complaint that the plaintiff, who was an inmate of the institution, was required by the Governor to do a certain job of work on the premises during the very hot weather in June, and on his refusal or neglect to do the work he was turned out of the institution. His counsel, Mr. Alanson Nash, in his motion for an injunction, claimed that by the terms of the will of the founder of the Sailors' Snug Harbor every decrepid sailor admitted into the institution acquired from that time a life estate in its privileges, and that the Trustees of the institution, who consist of the Mayor of New-York City, the Recorder, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and certain clergymen, or their agent, the Governor of the institution, who at present is Thomas Melville, have no right or authority to exclude the plaintiff therefrom. The offence of plaintiff in this case, as he alleged, consisted in simply declining to do certain work in the field at a time when two of the inmates of the institution had been sun-struck in consequence of the extreme heat. The affidavits used on the motion contain many and serious charges against the general management of the institution, alleging that the inmates are shabbily treated and poorly provided for.

On the reading of the affidavits, Judge CARDOZO granted an order to show cause why the plaintiff should not be restored to his privileges in the institution.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Lott.

END OF THE GREAT OIL CASE.

The case of the Long Island Oil Company, which was tried in Court last February, came to a conclusion yesterday by Justice LOTT rendering his decision in the case.

DECISION.

George Cochran et al. vs. *Harmanns B. Hubbard et al.*

—The issues in this action having been tried before the undersigned, one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term of the Court, held in and for the County of Kings, and the allegations and proofs of the respective parties having been duly considered, I do find the following conclusions of fact:

First—That the defendant Ingersoll in December, 1864, had procured the right and privilege of purchasing certain lands in Crawford County, in the State of Pennsylvania, including the lands referred to in the complaint in this action, for a limited time that before the expiration of that time he entered into an agreement with the defendant Hubbard, by which Hubbard acquired the right of purchasing the lands described in schedule "A" annexed to the complaint, substantially upon the terms stated in the answers of the said defendant; that the said Hubbard procured the plaintiffs, or those represented by them, or under whom they claim, as stated in their complaint, to unite with him and others in an agreement to purchase the said lands with the object of forming an oil company, and that the said plaintiffs, or those under whom they claim as stated in the complaint, paid the several amounts or sums paid by them to carry out that object. That all the money so paid by them was paid and appropriated to the purchase of said land and the said Hubbard caused a conveyance thereof to be made to John L. Spader, one of the defendants, and Ransom B. Hinman, one of the plaintiffs, as trustees for all the parties in interest under agreement.

Second—That the defendants, Ingersoll and Hubbard, did not, nor did either of them agree with the plaintiffs, or those under whom they claim to purchase the said lands for the lowest price at which they could obtain the same, or at any other price or sum than that stated in the agreement signed by them respectively.

Third—That the said defendants, Ingersoll and Hubbard, did not make such false and fraudulent representations to the said plaintiffs, or the parties under whom they claim, to induce them to become subscribers or parties to the said agreement, or to make the payments made by them as aforesaid, or alleged in the complaint.

Upon the preceding facts I do find, as a conclusion of law, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief demanded by them in their complaint, as any other relief in this action, and that the defendants are entitled to judgment with costs, including an extra allowance of $500, one-half of which is allowed to the defendant Ingersoll, and the residue to the defendants appearing by Wm. H. Bergen as their attorney.

A judgment in accordance with this decision is directed to be entered by the Clerk of Kings County.

JOHN A. LOTT, Justice.

Geo. C. Blank for plaintiffs; W. H. Bergen and Wm. H. Hollis for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 21.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Franklin vs. Cawthorn et al.; motion granted and attachment discharged.

Sasserath vs. Germeroth; motion granted.

McGuiness vs. Tayler et al.; motion granted on terms.

Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Smallwood et al.; attachment discharged.

Snuyder, Jr., vs. Chandler; motion granted and order of Aug. 4 vacated and set aside.

Wood et al. vs. Gayer; motion denied with $10 costs.

Stewart et al. vs. Combs; motion granted without costs.

Anderson vs. Kohner; motion granted.

Lockwood vs. Cullen; motion granted.

Gillender vs. Hernstein; judgment for plaintiff.

Traphagen vs. Knapp et al.; motion for judgment granted.

Harting vs. Gavelier; bail reduced to $300, unless plaintiff take bail to the Sheriff as special bail.

By Judge Garvin.

Leonard vs. Bisbee et al.; motion granted.

Matter of the application of Eliza Allen to be discharged from custody; writ dismissed.

Thomas et al. vs. Williams; motion granted.

Thomas vs. Pinckney; motion denied with $10 costs.

National Bank of Petersburg vs. Shute et al.; motion granted without costs.

Walsh vs. Sayer; motion granted on terms.

Same vs. Same; motion denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 21.

By Judge Daly.

Thos. Kittridge vs. Jane Cole Kittridge; divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21, 1868.

$32,000 U.S.6s.5-20s, C., '62	112⅛	12 U.S. Ex. Co	41
500 do.....Small	112⅜	600 N.Y. Cen. R	126⅛
10,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109	100 do.....b30	126⅜
5,000 5-20s C,'65	111⅛	25 Erie R	47
5,000 do	111	100 do	45⅞
12,500 5-20s, C.,'65, new	107⅝	400 do	45⅝
11,000 U.S. 5-20s, C, '67	107½	75 do	46
62,000 do	107⅝	100 do.....2d call	46⅝
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R	108⅜	200 Hud. R	135⅞
1,000 Tenn.St.6s..new	63⅛	30 Bost., H. & E	21½
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex C.,	52⅛	100 Reading R	89¾
1,000 Vir. 6s. new	53	200 do	90⅛
2,000 N.C. St.6s., x.c.	72⅛	200 do	90⅜
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	92⅜	34 N.H. & Hart	219
8,000 do....2d call	93	29 do.....2d call	220
6,000 Erie 3d M	98⅛	200 Ohio & M. R	29
5,000 Mich.So.2d M	94½	200 Mich. S. & N. I	83⅛
1,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st	91	200 do....bet. call	83⅛
1,000 Gt. W. 2d M	76⅛	250 Ill. Cen. R	143
4,000 Chi., R.I. & P.7s	94⅜	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
1,000 Cl.& Pitts, 4th M	77¼	300 Chi. & N.W	80⅜
5 Ocean Bank	108	200 do.....b10	80⅜
10 Cent. National	107¾	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf	80⅝
40 do	107½	200 Clev. & Tol. R	99⅛
10 Fourth National	104	200 Chi. & R. I	99⅛
10 Am. Ex. Bank	120	300 do	99¼
15 Tenth Nat. Bank	101	9 N.Y. & N.H. R	145
5 Bk. of Commerce	121	100 Mil. & St. P	70⅛
20 Cum. Coal Pf	30	50 do	70¼
200 Pacific Mail	99⅝	10 do	70
300 do	99⅝	300 do	69⅜
350 W. U. Tel	34¼	200 do	69⅞
19 Del. & H. C..2d call	124	100 do.....2d call	69
200 Quicksilver.2d call	20½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛
100 Canton Co..2d call	46	100 do.....s60	78⅛
100 Adams Ex	50	100 do	79¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26¾	200 do	79⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex	21	100 Tol., W. & W	52⅛
300 do	21⅛	200 do.....2d call	52⅛
100 do.....2d call	21⅞	200 P., F. W. & C	106⅜
100 do	22	200 do	106⅜
		100 do.....2d call	106½
		100 Chi. & Alt. Pf	139

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$9,000 U.S. 6s, 81 R	112¾	100 N.Y. Cen	125
50,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62....s30	113⅜	100 do.....s30	124⅛
90,000 do.....x	113⅛	200 do.....b30	125⅛
6,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108⅜	200 do	125⅛
10,000 5-20s, C. '64....b3	109	200 do.....b60	125⅜
20,000 do	109	100 Erie R	46⅝
5,000 5-20s C, '68	107⅝	200 do	47⅛
1,000 do.....Small	106⅛	400 do	46⅜
150,000 5-20s, C, '65	111⅛	100 do	47⅜
100,000 5-20s, C '65 new	107⅝	100 do	46⅞
150,000 5-20s, C, '67	107⅛	500 do	46⅛
1,000 Tenn St 6s..new	62⅛	200 do	46⅛
2,500 Ga. St. 7s	90	100 Hud. R. R.....s60	135⅛
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98	100 M. S. & N. I	84⅛
100 West. U. Tel	34⅜	400 do	84
100 do	34⅜	8 Illinois Cen	142⅛
50 Pacific Mail	99⅞	200 C. & Pitts	86⅛
100 do	100⅛	200 Chic. & R. I	99
100 do	100	300 M. & St. P. R	70
20 Mer. U. Ex.b. call	21⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....s60	79⅛
75 Del. & Hud. Ca	123	300 do	79⅛
200 Adams Ex. Co	50¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C	106⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅜	100 do	106⅛
		100 do	106⅛
		100 do	106⅛
		200 O. & M. R	29
		30 Chi. & A. R..ex.div	136
		20 New-Jersey C. R	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600 U. S. Ex	43	200 Reading R	89⅞
100 do	43	200 Tol., W. & W	52⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex	21	300 do	52⅛
400 do.....s3	21⅜	700 Mil. & St. P	70
200 do	21⅝	200 do.....s3	70
100 Pacific Mail	99⅝	200 P., F. W. & C	106⅜
500 Erie R	45⅞	1100 Mil. & St. P. P	79½
500 do.....s3	45⅞	100 do.....c	79⅛
100 do	45⅞	400 do.....s3	79⅛
400 do	45⅞	600 Mich. S. & N. I	83⅜
100 do.....c	45⅞	600 Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
1500 do	45⅞	400 Clev. & Tol	99⅛
200 do	45⅞	200 do.....s3	99⅛
100 do.....b3	45⅞	100 Ohio. R. I. & P.....s3	99⅛
100 N. Y. Cen	126⅜	100 do	98⅜
2700 do	126⅛	200 do.....s3	99⅛
500 do.....b3	126⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	80⅝
100 do.....c	126⅛	200 Bost., Hart. & E	21⅛
200 do	126		
100 Erie R. Pf	68⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅜	100 Hud. River R	135⅜
10 Amer. Ex	42	300 Tol., W. & W	52
100 U. S. Ex	43⅛	100 do	51⅞
300 Adams Ex	50⅛	100 Mil. & St. P	70
100 Mer. U. Ex	22⅛	100 do	69⅞
200 do	22⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	79⅛
100 Pacific Mail	100⅛	100 Ohio & M.....s3	29
100 West. U. Tel.....s3	34⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
300 do	34⅜	400 do.....c	85⅞
100 do	34⅜	600 do	85⅞
300 do	34⅜	1000 do	85⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	125⅞	600 Clev. & Tol	99⅛
200 do	125⅞	300 Chic., R. I. & P	99⅛
700 do	125¼	300 do	99
200 do.....s3	125⅞	200 do.....s3	99
1200 Erie R	46⅛	100 Ch. & N. W	80⅛
300 do.....b3	46⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	80⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex.....b3	50⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	79
100 do	50⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.....s3	106⅛
200 West. U. Tel	34⅛	100 do	106⅛
500 Pacific M	100⅛	100 do.....s3	106
1500 do.....s3	100	200 M. S. & N. I	83⅜
100 do	100	100 do.....b3	83⅛
100 N. Y. Cen	124⅞	800 Cleve. & Pitts	85⅞
300 do	124⅞	100 Clev. & Tol.....b30	99
100 do.....s3	124⅞	200 do	98⅞
200 do	124⅞	100 Chi., R. I. & P	98⅞
200 Reading R	89⅞	1000 do	98⅞
100 Erie R.....s3	46⅛	100 Chi. & N. W	81⅛
500 do	46⅛	100 do	81⅛
100 Tol., W. & W	51⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....s3	81⅜
100 M. & St. P.....s3	69⅞		

FRIDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The offerings of Money were more liberal to-day and rates were comparatively easy. The bulk of the demand loan business was transacted at from 4@5 ₩ cent., chiefly at 4 ₩ cent., with exceptional advances reported to the large dealers in the public funds and a few leading stock-houses as low as 3 ₩ cent. Prime discounts have been quoted at 6@7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, more generally at 7 ₩ cent. than at any other figure, on an increasing supply of business paper, and a moderate inquiry for it. The remittances of currency to the interior have been on a reduced scale for a day or two; the aggregate for the week will not be nigh as heavy as that of the preceding week. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with a cash reserve of $85,653,180, on receipts of $1,876,543, against disbursements of $1,207,748.

A more active movement, chiefly speculative, has been noted in Gold, which opened at 143⅞@143⅝, and advanced to 144⅛ by noon, subsequently receding to 143⅞, and closing at 143⅞. About half a million in coin was reported as having been received by a foreign banking house from its Liverpool correspondents. The outflow of Specie to-morrow will not be of much moment. The Government office received $489,000 from Customs during the day. The aggregate Customs revenue of the office thus far this week has been $2,567,000, or equal to a daily average of $513,400. The clearances of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were $100,229,000, and the resulting balances, $1,901,197 in coin and $2,906,852 in currency. The Foreign Exchange market exhibited rather more steadiness, on moderate offerings of prime Sterling bills, which were quoted at 109⅞@109½, chiefly at 109⅞ for 60-day, and 109⅞ as the ruling price of 3-days' Sight Drafts.

A diminished call, even from speculative sources, was reported for the Public Funds, which were in more liberal supply, and quoted a fraction cheaper. The investment demand was insignificant. There was no export inquiry. The whole list closed weak, on a very tame market.

The Railway list was substantially firmer, on the whole, though the dealings were somewhat less extensive, particularly during the afternoon, as there was a visible falling off in the investment demand. Erie shares were run up from 44½, at the opening, to 47⅞, mainly, it was believed, by purchases on account of the outstanding short interest. No reliable information could be obtained during the day as to whether the arrangements reported yesterday had been made by the Erie Directory. The circumstance that the rate of fare on all four lines of Boston steamers had been promptly restored to the old figures, and the ruinous war between the rival lines practically terminated, was interpreted by some parties in the street as tending to confirm the rumors of yesterday, as to a transfer of the proprietary interest in the several Sound steamboat enterprises. The later transactions in Erie were on a less confident basis, the price receding to and closing at 46. New-York Central sold up to 126⅛, and back to 124¼, the final price. The earlier dealings in the general list indicated considerable buoyancy, which was partially lost toward the close. Express Stocks moved with more spirit and at higher figures during the day. Business in State Bonds was limited in amount, and indicative of no important fluctuations in values. The closing quotations compare as follows with the closing prices of yesterday:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅞	107¼
American Gold Coin	143⅞	143⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅞	63⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	72½
New-York Central	126	124¼
Erie Railway	45⅞	46
Reading Railway	89¼	89¼
Chicago and Rock Island	99¼	98
Northwest Common	80⅞	80⅞
Northwest Preferred	80⅞	80¼
Michigan Southern	83	82⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	106	105⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84¼	85¼
Pacific Mail Company	99⅞	100
St. Paul Preferred	79	78⅞
St. Paul Common	71	69⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1868	107½
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅜	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	126
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	End. cou., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅜	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅝	End. coup., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111	10-40 reg	108⅜
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛	6 ₩ cent. Cur	100

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Indiana 5 ₩ c. war loan	95
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101	Michigan 7 ₩ c. War L.	100
Kentucky 6s	95	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	64⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	63¼
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅛	Virginia 6s., ex c	52¼
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1862	99⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72⅜
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Missouri 6s	92¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s	132
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	California 7s. large bds.	131
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99¾
Illinois war loan	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Metropolitan	138
Merchants'	121	East River	100
Union	121	Nassau	107
North River	108	Corn Exchange	127
Leather Manuf's	176	Marine	150
Commerce	121½	New-York County	155
Ocean	108	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
American Exchange	120	Central National	107½
Chatham	145	Fourth National	104
Bank of N. America	109½	Tenth National	100
Irving	110	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '63	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100½
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	98	Chi & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¾
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M.. '75	100	Morris & Essex 1st M	100⅜
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Clev. & Tol. S F	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M	111	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	102
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	94	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Chi. & Alton S. F	99
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Chi. & Alton 1st M	100⅛
Con. 7 ₩ cent. ex bds	88	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Del. L. & W. 2d M	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101
Tol. & W. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	87
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	102
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72⅛		

Mr. ROBERT W. LEONARD was elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange to-day by a very complimentary vote. Mr. LEONARD has had his business training in the eminent banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, with which firm he retains his connection. Mr. LEONARD is a son of Judge LEONARD, of the Supreme Court of this State. He is one of the youngest members of the Stock Exchange. He gives promise of a successful future. He assuredly has the best wishes of a wide circle of friends, in thus formally entering on a business career.

Provisional Comptroller-General WHEATON, of Georgia, reports as follows, under date of Aug. 10, to Gov. BULLOCK, the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury of Georgia from the 13th of January, 1868, to 10th of August, 1868, both days inclusive:

1868.	Dr.
From Convention tax of 1868	$124,920 76
From General tax of 1867	68,854 40
From Liquor tax of 1867	856 38
From tax on Wild Lands, 1867	3 40
From tax on Ins. Companies, 1867	500 50
From tax on Circus Companies, 1867	485 00
From W. & A. R. R.	175,000 00
From fees of Executive Department	4 00
From fees Secretary State's office	15 00
Total	$370,639 44
1868.	**Cr.**
On civil establishment of 1867	$268 48
On civil establishment of 1868	32,207 79
On contingent fund of 1867	3,846 28
On printing fund of 1867	2,252 00
On special appropriations of 1867	229,263 09
On over payments on General tax	3,807 92
Balance in Treasury Aug. 11, 1868	99,493 88
Total	$370,639 44

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following returns of the receipts and taxes of the insurance companies of that city for the month of July:

	Amt. Insured.	Premiums.	Tax.
American Ins. Co	$908,830	$19,176	$237 64
Arkwright Mut. Fire Ins. Co	801,261	7,765	116 48
Boylston Fire and M. Ins. Co	2,348,307	22,920	343 80
Boston Ins. Co	6,900,084	21,772	326 58
Boston Manuf. Mut. Fire Ins. Co	2,101,035	18,295	274 43
China Mutual Ins. Co	1,264,305	21,148	317 15
City Fire Ins. Co	362,010	2,503	37 55
Eliot Fire Ins. Co	1,146,894	8,834	132 51
Firemen's Ins. Co	1,782,029	18,646	279 69
Franklin Ins. Co	893,722	9,423	141 35
Hide and Leather Ins. Co	451,550	4,008	60 12
Howard Fire Ins. Co	512,672	5,630	84 45
Independent Ins. Co	1,503,648	16,135	242 03
India Mutual Ins. Co	636,104	9,289	130 34
Manufacturers' Ins. Co	2,018,250	21,650	324 75
Mass. Mut. Fire Ins. Co	214,500	2,815	42 23
Mechanics' Mut. Ins. Co	438,300	5,392	80 88
Mercantile Marine Ins. Co	482,990	8,758	131 37
Merchants' Ins. Co	2,050,280	17,175	257 63
Monitor Mut. Fire Ins. Co	59,400	821	12 32
National Ins. Co	3,405,282	30,521	457 82
New-England Mut. Marine Ins. Co	2,214,346	31,904	478 56
North Am. Fire Ins. Co	967,605	7,112	106 68
Neptune Ins. Co	2,075,644	34,873	523 10
Prescott F. & M. Ins. Co	522,601	6,007	90 11
Royal Ins. Co	663,706	5,920	83 80
Shoe & Leather D. F. & M. Ins. Co	1,205,393	10,846	162 69
Suffolk Fire Ins. Co	651,686	9,551	143 27
Tremont Fire Ins. Co	625,330	7,461	111 92
Union Mut. F. Ins. Co	145,600	2,057	30 86
Washington Ins. Co	1,085,200	22,302	334 53

The Boston *Advertiser* says that

"The annual report of the Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad for the year ending June last has been made. It shows that the road transacted a very large and profitable business. The gross revenue for the year was $1,565,462, and the expenses $1,151,468. Of the receipts, $907,133 were received from passengers, against $976,683 during the preceding year, and $603,355 from freight, against $581,996 in the preceding year. The Directors say that this decrease is owing to the fact that the local fares have been reduced from 3½ cents to 3 cents per mile. During the last two years there have been added to the rolling stock six new locomotives, twelve new passenger cars, and 175 freight cars, beside several baggage cars, at an aggregate cost of $275,000. The season-ticket passengers are fast increasing, and now number about 2,300. The total number of miles run by all the trains was 893,661. The expenses have also been unusually large, exceeding the expenditures of last year $38,497 09. This is owing to the great number of new rails laid in place of those that were laid when the road was built, and others which were of a poorer quality, laid since that time. But the Directors present another strong reason for the increase in expense, by saying that the increase in freightage, and the great number of trains necessary to accommodate travel, wear out the sleepers, axles, ties, &c., much faster than in former years. A number of buildings have been erected by the Company during the year, and great improvements have been made along the road. The freight-house in Boston has been enlarged, and a new hay storehouse erected. A new depot has been built in Melrose. New station buildings have been erected at Exeter. The depot at Andover has been greatly enlarged. The shops at Lawrence have been enlarged and improved. The bridge over Charles-street in Dover has been completed, and new stations erected at Rochester and Alton Bay. Telegraph lines have been erected and much grading done. During the last two years, besides rebuilding and remodelling cars of older patterns, the Company has added to its rolling stock six new locomotives, twelve new passenger cars of the most elegant style of workmanship, and 175 freight cars, and several baggage cars at a cost of $275,000. The Company declared a dividend, payable July 1, 1868, of $324,437 80. The total earnings of the road for the year ending May 1, 1868, were $1,565,462 38; expenses $219,356 90. The number of miles run by passenger trains 581,058. The number of passengers carried 3,148,988. The amount of freight 344,136 tons. But ten cases of fatal accident have happened during the year, and in no case was it the fault of the road."

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,897,131. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,197	$517,491	1,779	$615,846	1,340	$545,886
Man. of Cotton	1,014	302,525	456	116,644	297	82,782
Man. of Silk	636	561,853	171	232,258	133	175,544
Man. of Flax	941	198,042	504	117,523	363	92,082
Miscellaneous	584	200,713	1,721	34,236	852	25,402
Total	4,372	$1,780,624	4,631	$1,116,507	3,075	$921,676
		1,116,507				1,730,624
Total entered		$2,897,131	Total marketed			$2,652,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

PRINCIPAL ALSO PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining perfect safety, cheapness, and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market.

They pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax.* The principal also is payable in gold.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking-fund is provided sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are fully secured, being a first lien of $5,000,000 upon 200 miles of railway, costing $10,000,000, and traversing the finest district of Illinois; also upon 20,000 ACRES OF LAND, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the railroad through them, will be worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage.

For all the coal this Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines, more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

One-half the means required for the construction and equipment of the railroad, and for the purchase of coal lands, is derived from the sale of capital stock, to which large subscriptions are made along the line of road and elsewhere.

The work of construction is proceeding with great rapidity, and the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in full operation by 1st January next.

The estimated earnings of this line of railway, with its coal business, are threefold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The trustee for the bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

At 95, the present price, and with gold at 40 premium, the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. per annum.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

Governments and other securities received in exchange. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Goerck-st., Nos. 103, 105 and 107, 75x100	$24,000
Macdougal-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Prince-st., 74.9x20	10,200
Madison-st., n. s., 168 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24x96	18,500
2d-st., No. 183, 21x105.5	14,900
4th-st., n. s., No. 705, 24.2x24.4x47.9x26x50 9½x21x15	3,750
36th-st., n. s., 351.6 e. of 6th-av., 18.8x98.9	14,000
88th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 10.8x100	33,450
116th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d-av., 125x10.11	13,756
121-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100.11x125	7,250
124th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100.11x75	5,400
175th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x134.6x100x144.10	4,000
Avenue A, s. e. corner 13th-st., 26x96, 1-7th part	150
1st-av., 20 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25.9½x55	17,600
1st-av., w. s., 38.6 ft. s. of 33d-st., 19.9x70	9,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 52d-st., irregular	19,500
2d-av., e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 52d-st., 51x100	7,600
11th-av., corner of 189th-st., irregular	132,000
12th-av., e. s., 15 ft. s. of 109th-st., 35.6x10 x50x25x84x125.2½	2,620

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 1,259, 2 years and 2½ years, per year	$3,000
3d-av., No. 38, 4 years and 8 months, per year	650

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cumberland-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	$1,100
Degraw-st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	800
Douglass-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	11,000
Eckford-st., s. s., 250 ft. n. of Norman-av., 25x100	3,550
Herkimer-st. and Howard-av., s. e. cor., 5x98	1,150
Hoyt-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Wyckoff-st., 20x80	5,500
Jackson-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of York-st., 36x55x48	2,100
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 41.8x100	808
Jefferson-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20.10x200x41.6x100	1,212
Jefferson-st., s. s., 183.4 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 41.8x100	808
Jefferson-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x90	1,000
Jefferson-st., e. s., 180 ft. e. of Reid-av., 20x100	3,000
McDougal-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Howard-av., 75x188.4	3,750
McDougall-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	375
McDougall-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	375
Prince-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 21.3x85	5,000
Rutledge-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 44x100	1,800
9th-st. and 2d-av., s. e. corner, 125x100x25x100x100x20	3,825
18th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	800
Atlantic and Schenck avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	2,680
Franklin-av., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100	1,200
Kent-av., w. s., 162 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	3,400
Lafayette-av., s. s., 383 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x100	4,400
Putman-av., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 16.8x100	5,500
Ralph-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 44x105	745
Throop-av. and Hopkins-st., n. e. corner, 50x60	1,500
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Ainslee-st., 25x114.10	4,500
Van Sicklen-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	550
Willoughby-av. and Houston-st., n. e. corner, 38.6x7, q. c.	250
Willoughby-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Houston-st., 18.6x90	250
Yates-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 16.8x100	3,500

Leases.

Broadway, w. s., 100 ft. s. of Gerry-st., 3 yrs, pr. yr	$575
Gates-av., n. s., 138.6 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 19x75, 10 years, per year	1,700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

2 lots at Tuckahoe, Orchard-st., n. s., Dederer's, 155x220	$540
5th-av., e. s., part lot No. 359 Mount Vernon, 50x105	2,250

Dobbs' Ferry.

Broadway and Main sts., n. e. cor., 55x100	$800
Broadway, e. s., Lynts, 55x100	800

New-Rochelle.

3½ acres on Cedar Road, adj. Goodyear's	$5,000

West Farms.

Fairmount-av., s. w. s., lot No 1, Fairmount, 163x157x142x160	$1,800

White Plains.

West-st., 22 acres, Hewlett	$3,450

Cortlandt.

35 acres, Harrison Lent's	$3,000

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Tichenor-st., s. s., 120 ft. from Broad-st., Beach's, 80x74	$15,000
Market-st., s. s., cor. Fillmore-st., 125x100	3,000
Longworth-st., s. s., Hoppers, 30x100	2,600
Congress-st., e. s., 280 ft. from Elm-st., 30x96	1,000

Hudson City.

Lot No. 175, map of Johnsonville, 25x100	$2,800
Lots Nos. 18, 19, block No. 7, map of Hudson City Terrace Co., 50x118	647
Warren-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100	5,350
Prospect-av., n. s., lots Nos. 11 to 18, map Plummer & Cadmus property	16,000

Bergen.

Gardner-av. and Newark and New-York Railroad, 240x388x223x592	$20,000
York and Merseles sts., s. w. cor., 85x100	2,550
Montgomery-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Merseles-st., 25x100	

Bayonne.

Avenue R, w. s., 160.6 ft. s. of 4th-st., 50x213	$1,970

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	10	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	12,044	Malt, bushels	7,284
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	50
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	85
Wheat, bushels	10,267	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	71,620	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	900	Whisky, bbls	99
Oats, bushels	375	Petroleum, bbls	879

ASHES—Have been in more demand at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Continues in quite moderate request within a range of from 44½c.@47c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for desirable styles of work at firm and buoyant prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₩ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in good demand, including common Hard at $8@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted firm, but quiet, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Continues scarce and in demand at steady rates; Rosendale at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

COAL—Has been in moderate request at uniform prices, including Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a fairly active inquiry for desirable lots, chiefly Rio, at previous figures, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet but steady to-day. The demand has been limited, chiefly for spinning and shipment. Sales have been reported of 1,147 bales, including 635 bales to spinners, 170 bales to speculators and 342 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	21½	21½	22 @22½
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb	24	24½	24½@25½
Low Middling, ₩ lb	27	27½	27½@27¾
Middling, ₩ lb	30	30½	30½@30¾
Good Middling, ₩ lb	32½	32½	33 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,530
Receipts last week	1,794
Receipts preceding week	3,333
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	393,026
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	617,870
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,067
Exports since Sept. 1	369,898
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	40,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,552,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	55,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	98,000

DRY GOODS—The market has shown a little more animation, but prices have been unsettled, and for most kinds of domestic Cottons have been quoted easier. Woolens have been held with relatively more firmness, on reduced offerings of seasonable stock.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in less demand generally, but prices have varied little.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet and nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive and nominal at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in rather better demand at somewhat firmer quotations.

FISH—Supplies have been quite limited, as a rule, and transactions have been on a limited scale in most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$8 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$23; No. 2 do., $16@$18 75; No. 3 do., $9@$10 50 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c @50c. for Scale, and 22½c @25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Layer Raisins at $4@$4 07½ ₩ box; Currants at 11½c.@12c.; Almonds at 15c.@36c.; Figs at 11c @22c.; Turkish Prunes at 13½c.@14c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and further depressed in price to-day, prices having been quoted off again 10c.@25c. ₩ bbl. The offerings have been on the increase, while the demand has been diminishing. Low grades of fresh ground have been most sought after and have been held with some degree of firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 65@$8 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 75@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 60@$9 10 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85@$7 85
Extra State	7 65@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 60@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 75@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 25

Southern Flour is quite dull at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. at $8 75@$9 85 for very poor to fair, and $9 85@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 sacks at $10 25@$12 25 as extremes for Extras ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $7 25@$10 for common to choice ₩ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn Meal is in active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at irregular, but generally drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 56@$3, the latter an extreme rate for very choice in small lots; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 35@$2 43; No. 1 Spring, small lots, at $2 10; No. 2 Spring at $1 97½@$2; New White Southern at $2 50; New Amber Southern at $2 41, ₩ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening a shade firmer, but closing about as yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 101,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 21 for unsound and damp, and $1 22@$1 24 for fair ordinary to choice sound new Mixed Western; $1 25@$1 25½ for Yellow Western; $1 26@$1 30 for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been in light request at $1 40@$1 60 for damaged to fair new Southern; $1 75 for Western, and $1 80 for State, ₩ bushel. Barley and Malt have been inactive at about former quotations. Nothing new in Peas. Oats have been in fair demand, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels Old Western at 80c., in store, and 82½c., afloat; also, new crop at 75c.@78c. ₩ bushel.

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 48 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 20, 1868:

Corn—Julia, Buffalo; W. G. Milligan, Buffalo; Michigan, Buffalo; R. C. Dorn, Buffalo; C. A. Walrath, Buffalo; A. N. Pomeroy, Buffalo; John B. Noyes, Oswego; H. C. Webster, Buffalo; S. M. Eldreth, Buffalo; Marquette, Buffalo; Major Goodseil, Buffalo; J. H. Bliss, Buffalo.

Lumber—L. D. Collins, Corning; J. C. Roberts, Rome; Great West, Oswego; R. Wood, Lyons Falls; Olympus, Oswego; S. Willard, Utica; Sam. Scott, Oswego; Simon Cohen, Buffalo; A. K. Clark, Phoenix; W. M. Stimson, Oswego; Geo. Warring, Oswego; G. W. Reynolds, Oswego; Clark Gale, Corning; City of Utica, Buffalo; W. J. Nortnup, Buffalo; J. G. Willard, Buffalo, Abb. Smith, Oswego; Two Brothers, Boonville; Clara and Jennie, Oswego; S. Butterfield, Buffalo; E. O. Chellingsworth, Buffalo; Ellen M. Bruce, Buffalo; J. D. Crain, Tonawanda; J. Jacqueth, Oswego; J. S. Howe, Phoenix; D. D. Walrath, Lyons Falls; O. J. Jennings, Oswego; Ziska, Boonville; C. Woods, Oswego; Good Templar, Oswego; Frank Hewson, Oswego; C. S. Williamson, Oswego; Rufus Gates, Salina; Frank Harder, Oswego; Alex Bowley, Oswego; Clint J. Vickey, Oswego; Luther Covell, Oswego; W. G. Gage, Oswego; J. A. Douglas, Oswego; John Meyer, Oswego; Ira Parker, Oswego; Sidney S. Cross, Buffalo; Henry Bird, Buffalo; Henry Gale, Oswego; Charley Tubbs, Oswego; J. A. Pool, Oswego; Oriental, Rome; Ellerslie, Boonville; J. P. Monroe, Boonville; Dudley Breed, Oswego; Scranton, Oswego; Josephine, Oswego; N. Huntley, Oswego; W. J. Nesbitt, Oswego; Monadnock, Oswego; D. D. Littlefield, Oswego.

Staves—Tom Kearney, Buffalo; W. A. Dorsey, Buffalo; Z. C. Foot, Buffalo; Mary H. Case, Buffalo; Belle & Libbie, Buffalo; G. S. Cottman, Buffalo.

Salt—Fred. Deesy, Syracuse; H. Gibson, Syracuse; L. B. Arnold, Syracuse; Schuyler, Syracuse; Frank Bachelder, Syracuse.

Malt, &c.—United States, Little Falls; Henry S. Hebard, Montezuma; Charlotte, Geneva.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 15, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 13, Geneva; Anson Pratt, Geneva; J. E. Hecox, Geneva; Geo. B. McClellan, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—Euphrates, Rome.

Wheat—J. G. Freeman, Buffalo.

Grindstones—Ocean Queen, Buffalo; United States Mail, Buffalo.

Shooks, &c.—G. W. Cramer, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—Jas. Merriman, Utica.

Oats—Newark, Buffalo.

Petroleum—Erie, Buffalo.

Plaster—N. S. Munday, Utica.

Hogs—Arch. Hees, Buffalo.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, at 18½c.@18¾c., and 21½c.@22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in less demand at $89@$90 ₩ ton.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) continues in good request at 75c.@80c., for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. New continues salable and firm at 60c.@$1 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The market has been somewhat strengthened by continued unfavorable reports from England and some portions of Germany concerning the new crop, increasing our prospects for an export trade. Orders from Europe for a few thousand bales of our fine Hops would come very acceptable, while viewing the fact that we have before us the pleasing prospect of producing, in addition to the 15,000 bales of old Hops on hand, a surplus of something like 25,000 bales of new. The consumption of Hops in the United States is variously estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 bales. Admitting it to be fully 100,000, (which figures we consider too high by at least 10,000 bales,) our surplus will be 40,000 bales, provided the following estimates prove correct after the new crop is harvested:

	Bales.
New-York	50,000
Wisconsin	45,000
Eastern States	15,000
Michigan	8,000
Other States	7,000
Total	125,000
Add, 1867s	15,000
Total	140,000
Consumption	100,000
Surplus	40,000

Crop prospects from all sections continue favorable. The yield in Wisconsin, however, will fall far short of the early estimates, though the quality, it is believed, will be fully up to that of last season. The quality throughout New-York State will be superb, judging from present appearances, and Wisconsin must look out for her laurels, or she may meet a close competitor this Fall in point of quality. Our London correspondent writes under date of Aug. 8, as follows: 'Since our respects of the 1st inst. the unfavorable appearances of our plantations have been further developed, and our market has experienced an additional advance of 10 to 12 shillings per cwt. for English, and 6 to 8 shillings for foreign. The accounts from the diseased districts come worse; but the favored grounds have been benefitted by rain which has fallen very generally, but not in sufficient quantity to rouse this diseased plant, which now appears past help. Our crop must be short and of varying qualities, but we believe it is not too late for heavy showers to materially move the backward vine and portions of those infested with disease. Continental reports speak well of large portions of Bavaria, Bohemia, Baden, Brunswick and the Poperinghe sections of Belgium. The yield cannot equal last year, and will in all probability fall one-third short.' The French plantations, and the Alost districts of Belgium without heavy rains must prove a failure. About 60 pockets of the new growth have been received in the London market, the largest of which were offering at from 150s.@168s. ₩ cwt. The first bale of new German Hops was received by Mr. UHLMANN, of Furth, on the 26th of July, and sold for the fancy price of 66 florins. Two bales received subsequently by the same house brought 70 florins. Mr. UHLMANN has two branch concerns, one in London and one in this city. A sample bale of Bavarian Hops is on board the steamer *Deutschland*, due this morning. Nineteen bales of new Hops have been received in the New-York market, including 13 bales of the 'Palmer Seedlings' and 6 bales from Virginia."

HEMP—Has been in request since our last, including American at $175@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ₩ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6½c., gold, ₩ lb.; Manila, 10½c.@11c. gold, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, at about previous prices.

LATHS—Have been in demand at $2 90@$3, ₩ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady on a rather livelier business, including Oak Slaughter and salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is quiet at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request since our last, including Eastern Spruce at $19 50@$21 50 ₩ thousand.

METALS—There has been more activity in this line, at generally buoyant prices, including Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42 50; No. 2 do., $36@$38; Scotch Pig, $42 50@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $6 35@$6 87½, in gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37@$6 50, in gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23½c. in gold, ₩ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ₩ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in some demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@86c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in fair demand, within a range of $62 50@$70 ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 15½c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@34½c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 62, for large and small lots, closing at $28 60, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 75 for old Mess; $25@$25 50 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$23 87 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller October, at $27 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet; sales equal to 180 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive, but firm, on a limited offering. Lard has been inactive and rather heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for prime steam, ₩ lb. Beef has been in light demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been rather quiet to-day. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State and Jersey, fresh pails, ₩ lb	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₩ lb	35 @50
State, firkins, ₩ lb	40 @43
State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	42 @44
Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	37 @40
Western Reserve, tubs, ₩ lb	32 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₩ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	32 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₩ lb	30 @33
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb	35 @39

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	16½@17½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb	8 @12

RICE—Has been in limited request, and heavy, including Carolina at $9@$10 50, and Rangoon at $9 12@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for at about former prices. We quote: Turk's Island at 46c.@47c., by the cargo, ₩ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 77@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ₩ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 10c.@10½c. for Crude, and 14c. for pure Refined, ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally held with firmness, though the demand has not been active. We quote: Clover at from 13½c.@14½c.; Rough Flax at $2 65@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 22½@$2 25 in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $3@$3 25 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.@45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c. Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@47c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.@57c.; Chagres at 45c.@47c.; Porto Cabello at 35c.@36c.; Para at 42½c.@45c., gold ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32½c.@35c., gold, ₩ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@50c., currency; Cape at 50c.@55c., currency, and Madras at 40c.@45c., each.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, including Castile at 16½c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been in rather better demand, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 86c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@53c.; Cloves at 27c.@27½c., Pepper at 23c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in less request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 620 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 315 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 13½c.@16c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 78,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c. for prime; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted firm in price on a moderate trade inquiry, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair request and held firmly. Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 10c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 11½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for old and 9½c.@12½c. for new; average lots, 18c.@30c., and 25c.@40c. for new; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. for old and 45c.@60c. for new. New-York State fillers, 5½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5½c.@6½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 12c.@40c. ₩ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 80c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 90c.@90½c. ₩ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₩ lb. The main business since our last has been in low grades of Tobacco, for shipment. A few lots of fine grades have been taken for shipment and for cutting purposes. Sales have been reported of 800 hhds. of Kentucky at 9½c.@17c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive but very firm, including Arctic at 62½c.@65c.; Northwest Coast at 62½c.@65c.; South Sea at 85c.@87½c.; and Ochotsk at 86c.@90c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher but not active. Sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in bond, at 70c @71c., chiefly at 70c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—With quite moderate supplies available, and a rather lively inquiry for desirable grades, prices have been on the advance, the leading holders evincing little disposition to sell freely at even current rates.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	43@46
¾ and ¾ blood do	42@45
Common and ¼ do	37@42
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@60
Extra to XX do	45@50
¾ and ¾ blood do	44@46
Common and ¼	42@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	40@45
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	38@43
Common and ¼ fleece	37@40
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	31@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ₩ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@40
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	33@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@36
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@20
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian washed	@
Peruvian unwashed	23@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	23@28
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	22@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	27@35
Mexican, washed, medium	24@30
Mexican, unwashed, fine	23@29
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	18@24

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull and heavy. For Liverpool there were taken 250 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3 16d. ₩ lb.; 50 tons Oil Cake, by steamer, at 12s. 6d. ton. The nominal quotations for Grain by steamer to the same port were 2½d.@2¾d. ₩ bushel. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS—WANTED—PRINCIPAL FOR Academic Department of a Masonic College; Mason preferred; principal for Public High School, also Principal for Country Public School; experienced Principal for Academy, $2,000; Professor Music for Female College; Classical Assistant for Boarding School, and one for English branches; lady for Elocution in a famous school for young ladies; lady for music and drawing in New-England school. Several other teachers wanted. All who seek positions should have Amer. School Institute's application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—AT A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the City, a lady governess for a miss of 14; to teach English, French, music and drawing; a comfortable home and moderate salary given. Address Box No. 1,060 N. Y. Post Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—MRS. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD desires to occupy two mornings during the week in vocal instruction; advanced pupils preferred; also, harp and piano-forte. Address till Sept. 1, 26 West 39th-st.

A LADY OFFERS HOME AND EDUCATION to two young children. Refers to Mr. CONANT, No. 508 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A young ladies' school in Brooklyn. Address G. D., Box No. 5,486 New-York Post Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

MUSICAL GYMNASTICS TAUGHT IN schools by Dr. D. U. MARTIN, No. 349 4th-av. Also classes at the Harvard Rooms from Oct. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.

MARY A. BROWN, MARIA BROWN, Administratrix.

1a4-lawGmSa*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office. New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A frightful railroad calamity occurred in Wales yesterday. Owing to the misplacement of a switch, the Irish mail train, while proceeding from Holyhead to Liverpool, was run into a heavy oil train which was waiting on the siding at Abergele. Seven persons were instantly killed by the collision. An explosion of the petroleum ensued, and eighteen persons were burned to death. Many passengers were injured more or less by the collision, and both trains were entirely consumed by the flames.

A Fenian conspiracy to assassinate Queen VICTORIA on her tour through Switzerland is reported to have been discovered. A person who has been arrested made confessions which leave no doubt of his intention to commit the murder, had the opportunity presented itself.

GENERAL.

At the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the town of Washington, Hampshire County, Mass, on Thursday, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was called upon to respond to the first toast. Expressing his surprise at being asked to speak and his thanks for the sentiment given in his name, he passed to some allusions of his remembrances of the old town while residing within and near it. The faces of mankind had changed, but with gratitude he beheld the mountains, valleys and groves still the same. He noted with pleasure the evidences of thrift in the town. Speaking of the beauty of such a gathering, and urging constant endeavors to make delightful the place where their lot was cast, he could hope in conclusion that the beginning of the new century should be to them the opening of a new era of prosperity.

At a Democratic meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night, an attempt was made by some of Gov. SEYMOUR's friends to compel a negro, who kept a grocery in the vicinity, to hurrah for SEYMOUR. He, however, cheered for GRANT, upon which one of them struck him in the face with a brick, and then called for his comrades to rally. The negro ran through his store, and the crowd, composed entirely of "White Boys in Blue," broke in his windows and helped themselves to his cigars, tobacco, &c. His money drawer was robbed of some $40. No one was injured except a Lieutenant of the "White Boys," who was struck on the back of the head with a stone by some of his own men. The crowd then still further disgraced themselves by making an attack on a colored Baptist Church, breaking in the doors and windows.

A farmer in Anne Arundel County, Md., has sent twenty mammoth water melons to Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR as a present.

There is a little unpleasantness at the Springfield armory and workshops. About two months ago an order came from Washington making eight hours a day's work, and since that time the men have been working on that system with the understanding that their pay was to continue without reduction. On Thursday, however, Col. BENTON told the men, informally, that he had instructions from headquarters that their wages would be cut down proportionally, but that all who wished could work ten hours, and receive their old pay for the same. This was an unlooked-for turn of affairs, and all hands quit as usual at 4 o'clock, with the determination to work only eight hours, and take the chance of receiving full pay.

REUBEN SIKES, of Bennington, Vt., in a recent fit of delirium tremens, chopped off the hands and feet of his infant child.

The Treasurer of the North Missouri Railroad Company estimates that the loss by the burning of their car shops in St. Louis, on Monday night, is about $70,000. There was only $5,000 insurance on the works—$2,500 in the North St. Louis and $2,500 in the Mound City Mutual. Insurance companies were chary of taking risks on the car shops.

The Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, which, during the past twenty-two months has sustained losses amounting to $410,000, has been suspended. The capital of the Company is $150,000, of which $100,000 has been deposited with the Treasurer of Connecticut, and $50,000 was kept by the Company for working capital. The $100,000 in the Treasurer's hands will be used by the Company for paying losses and unearned premiums.

The *Age* says that never were the streets of Philadelphia in such a filthy condition as they now present. The stench from some of them is enough to breed a pestilence.

Two or three delegations of workingmen have called on Gen. SCHOFIELD and urged him to rescind his order allowing only eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. He received them kindly, but declined to entertain their request. They have now united in a petition to Mr. JOHNSON, asking him to rescind the Secretary's order.

JOSEPH C. PECKHAM, for the past six years City Treasurer of Providence, R. I., died on Thursday.

A thief in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, attempted to snatch a traveling-bag from a lady's hand as she was walking in the street, but she promptly and energetically struck him several blows on the head with the bag, causing him to beat a hasty and inglorious retreat.

A locomotive and seven cars were destroyed yesterday morning, at Montgomery Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, in consequence of a collision which occurred between two freight trains. Owing to some repairs which are being made to the road at that place, but one track can be used. One of the freight trains got on the wrong track and was run into. Seven cars and the locomotive were destroyed, but no person was injured.

The half breeds of the Red River settlement are reported to be in great destitution in consequence of the disappearance of buffalo from their vicinity, and the destruction of their crops by grasshoppers. Their hunting parties have recently returned from the Plains empty handed, and report that the buffalo had all crossed the Missouri River. As they have depended heretofore on dried buffalo meat and "pemican" for their Winter supplies, it is thought there will be great suffering among them this Winter. Many of them have already been forced to sell their hunting ponies, or "buffalo runners," to obtain the necessaries of life.

LARKIN MEADE's statue of Liberty was inaugurated as a soldiers' monument at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Thursday. The attendance was very large. A procession was formed of the Knights Templar and Masonic fraternity, veterans of the war, firemen and citizens, and headed by Gilmore's band, of Boston. Pertinent speeches were made by Judge DANA, Ex.-Gov. DILLINGHAM and Hon. LUKE POLAND.

"Carleton," a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, having recently arrived at San Francisco from Japan, telegraphs that the native Christians are being terribly persecuted by the Government. One thousand were recently sent to work in the mines notwithstanding the remonstrances of the foreign Ministers. Great excitement had been created in China by the discovery of gold.

A banquet was given to the Chinese Embassy by the municipal officers of Boston last evening. Mayor SHURTLEFF presided and Gov. BULLOCK made an address of welcome on behalf of the State. Mr. BURLINGAME responded in fitting terms.

The master masons opposed to the eight-hour strike of the bricklayers, met again at No. 51 Liberty-street, yesterday, received reports, and reiterated their former resolution of employing none but ten-hour men.

The Committee on Meetings of the Republican General Committee have decided to hold a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the 22d of September.

A meeting took place at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, last evening for the purpose of reviving the McClellan Legion of the last Presidential campaign as a political organization for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A committee was appointed for organization, and an adjournment took place to Tuesday evening next, when the old banner will be displayed. The project was discussed of giving Gen. MCCLELLAN a public reception or a dinner on his arrival during the middle of next month.

The Police and Health officers were busily engaged on Thursday and yesterday in endeavoring to learn the whereabouts of a lot of eighteen cattle, said to be infected, which were surreptitiously removed from Albany on Wednesday, and it is thought conveyed to this City by the Harlem Railroad. Up to last evening the search had proved unsuccessful.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Dhurch was laid in Perry-street, near Greenwich, yesterday. Bishop JANES officiated.

Dr BRANDRETH's printing office, at Sing Sing, including presses and material, was destroyed by fire Friday night.

In the line of family marketing, the week's business has been light, outside of the fruit and vegetable branches, in which there has been considerable activity. Fruit in good order has been in very moderate supply, and firm in price. Pears and Plums have been arriving rather more freely. Meat and Fish have been quoted generally steady, though rather slow of sale. Dairy produce has been a trifle dearer for desirable lots, especially of Butter. Eggs have been a shade cheaper.

Cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were slow of sale at lower and declining prices. Corn was less active, opening more firmly, but closing heavily. Pork and Lard were dull and drooping. Groceries were in rather better request, particularly Coffee and Tea. The freight market was very dull.

The Democratic Star in the East.

Mr. PENDLETON has the merit, rare among Democrats, of preserving in political discussion the language and courtesies of a gentleman. He does not find it necessary to adopt the style of certain of our neighbors, who desire to prove their zeal for SEYMOUR by the abuse of GRANT. Nor is he disposed to follow the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in maligning and depreciating Mr. COLFAX. In his Bangor speech on Thursday Mr. PENDLETON declared that Gen. GRANT "has stood the test of success," and "has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office." And of Mr. COLFAX, Mr. PENDLETON said: "He is an amiable and estimable gentleman, and would perform with dignity the duties of the high office to which he aspires." The slanderers who imagine that truthfulness and justice are incompatible with efficient party warfare, may learn from the personal aspects of this speech that it is possible to be Democratic and at the same time decent.

Unfortunately, Mr. PENDLETON's candor does not show itself in his treatment of political questions. The philosophy he indulges in regard to persons forsakes him when approaching principles and measures. In discussing constitutional questions, he finds it convenient altogether to ignore the great revolution through which the country has passed. He bows "in reverence before the form of government which has bound these mighty States together," and lauds the sagacity and self-denial of its founders; but of the criminality of the Democratic leaders who would have shivered the Union into fragments, or of the construction which their rebellion compelled the Government to put upon its powers and duties, he says not a word. The case, as he states it, is one of wanton, causeless violation of law and right by the Republicans. They are arraigned for "deliberately conspiring" for the overthrow of the constitutional system merely to gratify a treasonable longing for strong government. This is the gravamen of the charge preferred and reiterated by Mr. PENDLETON. On this ground, before all others, he demands the defeat of the Republicans. The rebels, however, he does not mention. He takes no notice of the fact that his Democratic friends made war upon the government, and necessitated the rigorous exercise of power of which he complains. He has censure only for the means employed to put down the rebellion; the rebellion itself and its authors are, by his argument, made to appear righteous and patriotic. The greatest of Republican crimes, according to Mr. PENDLETON, is that of having preserved the Union which his section of the Democracy endeavored to destroy.

The same one-sidedness of statement extends to the constitutional amendments which have been adopted under Republican auspices. We quote from the *World's* report:

> "Twice since the close of the war they have used all the power which the possession of the Governments, both State and Federal, has given them to amend the Constitution; and in each case the amendment has been in derogation of the substantial, important, recognized rights of the States. By the first of these amendments the power of the States over slavery within its limits was abolished. By the second, citizenship in the States is to depend upon the will not of the States, but of Congress; and the exclusion of negroes from the rule of suffrage is punished by the loss of representation."

These amendments are characterized as an "attack upon the States themselves." Here again Mr. PENDLETON's aversion to whatever hurt the rebels appears. His denial of the lawfulness of strong effort on the part of the General Government to preserve its integrity includes emancipation, resorted to as a war measure. The right of the rebel States to retain control of slavery was in his judgment superior to the right exercised by Mr. LINCOLN. "Everything for the rebels, nothing for the Union," is the sum of the Pendletonian philosophy. Could its expounder have had his way, the Southern Confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone, would now have been in full operation. The war for the Union, and emancipation as part of the price of the Union, were both "in derogation of substantial, important, recognized rights of the States." Such is the Copperheadism, pure and simple, which Mr. PENDLETON preaches to the applauding Democracy of Maine.

And as he includes emancipation among Republican sins, so of course he condemns its civil and political sequences. The recognition of equality before the law, as a result of the acquisition of freedom, he denounces as an outrage. He would have slavery, if it were possible. Not being possible, he would have the millions lately in bondage still subject to their owners' law of proscription and punishment. They should have neither civil rights nor political privileges. The former are secured by the Fourteenth amendment, and denial of the latter will, as Mr. PENDLETON remarks, entail a diminution of representation. He, however, conceals the fact that though these general principles have by Republican action been incorporated in the Constitution, the right of suffrage remains vested in the reconstructed States. The opposite might be inferred from the general tenor of his argument, which is that the reserved rights of the States are by the amendment invaded. Now, from Mr. PENDLETON in Maine we appeal to Judge BOND in Connecticut. The speeches of both are printed in the same page of the *World*. And Judge BOND, addressing the Democrats of the Farmington Valley, said:

> "What was the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment but a choice between two evils? But in that amendment, even, the right of the State to control its suffrage was conceded, the reserved rights of the States were acknowledged, and Congress must stand upon that policy. We've got them there."

We are content to take the Connecticut Democrat's interpretation of the amendment as an answer to Mr. PENDLETON's assertion that the Republican Party is "accumulating power in the Federal Government, and taking it away from the States." Can he not concede to the party the frankness and fair play which he concedes to its nominees? Must even Mr. PENDLETON pander to Democratic trickery?

On the financial question he displays the "courage of his opinions." He is the same in Maine as in Ohio. He is for paying the bondholders in greenbacks as fast as the bonds mature, and proposes to begin by striking down the national banking system and replacing its paper with three hundred millions of greenbacks, to be issued for redemption purposes:

> "Take up $300,000,000 of bonds and save $18,000,000 in gold annually by way of interest. This will reduce your debt, reduce your interest, and enable you either to reduce your taxes or to increase your payment the next year. Your income is at least $500,000,000 a year. Be honest. Be economical. Let the thefts be stopped. Let robbery be punished. Expend $150,000,000 a year, twice as much as President BUCHANAN expended, far more than Gen. JACKSON expended in any four years of his Administration. Add $150,000,000 for interest, and yet you have more than $200,000,000 a year, and that sum constantly increasing by a large amount with which to pay off the public debt. In this way it can be paid—every dollar in principal and interest, by the time it becomes due, without adding one cent to the tax or one cent to the circulation."

The Democratic theory, then, involves, in the first place, the panic, the ruin, the financial chaos inseparable from a sudden breaking up of the present banking system. The closing of the banks implies the closing of their customers' accounts, and the stoppage of the facilities without which industry and commerce cannot move. A proceeding so summary and sweeping no solvent man in the country can contemplate without alarm.

In the next place the theory presupposes a continuance of oppressive taxation. Mr. PENDLETON's exposition requires for its verification an annual surplus which can be realized only by keeping up the revenue to its present figure. Reduce the taxes to the extent called for by the condition of the country, and the calculation falls to the ground, so far as it applies to an immediate or a very early payment of the debt.

Moreover, although Mr. PENDLETON, in the passage we have cited, contends that his plan may be worked out without adding one cent to the circulation, we observe that he subsequently, in the same speech, pointed delicately toward inflation. "Stop the excessive contraction of the currency," he said, forgetting that that has already been done by a Republican Congress; and then he added, "expand it if necessary to recover the business of the country [from] the prostration it now feels." Nothing could be plainer. Inflation—"just a little"—is essential to the application of the greenback theory.

Leaving aside for the moment, therefore, the question of good faith as between the nation and its creditors, it is evident that the Democratic policy in regard to finance would be productive of immeasurable disaster. It would destroy the banking system on which the business of the country depends. It would prolong the excessive taxation from which all interests suffer. It would unsettle values and send gold up like a rocket by an unlimited issue of currency. These conclusions we derives from the speech of the recognized author of the policy adopted by the Democratic Convention on the financial question; and they indicate one element of the cost of electing Mr. SEYMOUR to the Presidency.

The Assault on Humaita—Prospects of Peace.

Further advices fully confirm the impression given by the original dispatch of the desperate fighting before Humaita, and the complete repulse of the allies with terrific slaughter. The allied loss—three thousand out of ten, even according to a Brazilian estimate—shows how determined the assault must have been. The troops employed were picked men from the Brazilian and Argentine forces, and were under the personal command of the Marquis DE CAXIAS. There can be no question as to the courage displayed by the allies. When men can be brought up again and again to attack fortifications until one man in three has fallen, it is impossible to account for the successful resistance of the besieged by disparaging the gallantry of the assailants.

It seems also that the allied attempt to intercept the Paraguayan communications at Gran Chaco met with a decisive repulse. It is by no means certain that even the capture of Humaita would have terminated the war, and to judge from the indomitable spirit displayed by its defenders, it may fairly be pronounced impregnable until the fighting population of Paraguay is exhausted. When a nation has arrived at the temper which leads women to fight and men to suffer death by drowning rather than surrender, nothing short of extermination can result in conquest. Even Mr. GOULD, the British Charge d'Affaires in Buenos Ayres, whose testimony is certainly not open to the charge of undue partiality to Paraguay, officially informs his Government of an attack by Paraguayans on the Brazilian fleet in which, when repulsed and attempting to escape by swimming, they deliberately dived and were drowned rather than fall into the hands of their opponents.

It has long been suspected that nothing but the disinclination of the Emperor of Brazil to admit his discomfiture has stood in the way of peace. Already Buenos Ayres, the most important member of the Argentine Confederation, has announced its weariness of the war, and there is a growing inclination among the remaining States to acquiesce in a peaceful settlement. The peace party in Brazil itself has been daily increasing in strength, and it looks very much as if the last grand assault on Humaita was the final effort of the advocates of the continuance of the war. It is certain, at all events, that the allies will be in no condition to resume operations for some time to come, and that in the mean time the peace party will make the most of recent occurrences as an argument for the abandonment of a hopeless enterprise. And if, as seems probable, the proposals of President LOPEZ for mediation are accepted by foreign powers, the war party in Brazil will find it difficult to resist the popular pressure for peace. The allies must have long since perceived the visionary nature of the idea that they were fighting the Government, not the people of Paraguay, as asserted in the original secret treaty of alliance, so unexpectedly made public in 1866. That treaty pledged the contracting parties to the prosecution of the war until its real objects—the subversion of the Government of LOPEZ and the practical extinction of Paraguayan independence—had been attained. But as the Paraguayans, to a man, are determined to stand or fall by LOPEZ, and prefer annihilation to subjection to Brazil, or any form of government dictated to them by Brazil, the most obstinate Brazilian statesman must see that the case is altered.

Status of the Southern Freedmen.

Reconstruction, though it has employed arbitrary means in its preliminary stages, on account of the partisan opposition against which it has had to contend from the very first; though it has been compelled to use military force and to impose and maintain Provisional Governments for a time—yet it has never and does not now contemplate arbitrary results. And in nothing is this clearer than in the position which it has given the Southern freedmen. Negro suffrage—at least impartial suffrage—was necessary in order to prevent future revolution, and revolutions are always arbitrary. Harmony, not only in the national development, but in that of the State, also, could not be secured so long as a large class of free men should be excluded from the body politic. One of two things could be predicted as certain to grow out of such a situation—either a war between races, or a return to slavery, as the only means of preventing such a conflict. The very necessity of this dilemma was removed by giving the freedmen suffrage at the outset. The black codes adopted by the unreconstructed Southern Legislatures, after the close of the war, were adopted because they would give the whites the same power over the blacks which slavery had secured for them hitherto. And this means of despotic control would have been necessary if suffrage were not established upon some impartial basis.

But reconstruction did not fly in the face of nature by attempting to impose social, in addition to political equality. All it did for the freedman was to put him upon a level with the white citizen as a member of the political community and in the eyes of the law. It was hopeless to attempt to uproot a deep-seated social prejudice, but it was practicable, in the interests of freedom, to guard against the results of this prejudice.

A nice question has recently arisen in the South Carolina Legislature, in which the elements of social and political equality are strangely blended. The blacks claim that they ought not to be denied accommodation at the public hotels. There is some justice in this claim. Why should they be excluded from hotels and not from the railroad car or the steamboat? We will not enter into the merits of this question on the ground of justice. The fact, however, that the prejudice of the whites is so strongly against the claim put forth is a sufficient reason why the negroes should waive it for the present. If there is a demand for the accommodation of freedmen at hotels, some means of supplying it will arise without legal interference. The freedmen can afford to wait. It will not be long before the desire on the part of even Southern Democrats to secure their votes will obliterate many of the social prejudices now existing. Time and patience will conquer in the end.

The freedmen do not expect to control Southern politics; and they could not gain this supremacy, if they would. Even in Mississippi and South Carolina, where they have a clear superiority in numbers, there are three important and decisive elements against them. In the first place, there is the greater wealth of their late masters; secondly, the whites, beside their superior education, have more political experience, and more organizing capacity; and, finally, there is the fatal law of population, which of itself is sufficient to crush the hope of maintaining even their numerical supremacy. The mortality of the blacks, according to the last census, is one in sixty-six, that of the whites one in seventy-six. The rate of increase in population among the former has been diminishing for thirty years. In 1860 it was twenty-two per cent., (and among the slaves nearly twice as great as among the free blacks,) while the whites of the Southern slaveholding States increased at the rate of twenty-seven per cent., and under the new *regime* the rate will be much higher. The blacks increase only by birth, while there is an addition to the number of the whites by immigration also.

Among many it is a matter of doubt whether the black race in a state of freedom can maintain its existence in this country, even under the most favorable possible conditions and opportunities. The act of emancipation imposed upon this nation the gravest responsibilities. So far as was possible the Government has met these responsibilities in good faith. It has done all that it could do for the freedmen. It has afforded them the best conditions possible for their competition with the white race; and it has wisely refrained from Quixotic attempts to accomplish impossibilities. Everything now depends upon the freedmen themselves—upon their perseverance, their patience, and, above all, upon their intellectual and moral progress.

Are the Councilmen to Defy the Law with Impunity?

To the disgrace of the administration of law in this City there is little probability that any punishment will be meted to the twenty-five Councilmen who have recently defied in the most flagrant manner a properly issued process of the Supreme Court. On Tuesday last Judge BARNARD ordered the Sheriff to arrest these men for having dared to disregard the mandate of his Court, which required them to admit to seats in their Board five of their co-members whom they persistently refused to recognize. The Sheriff has not complied with the order, giving as a reason that the delinquents are fugitives from their accustomed haunts, and have taken refuge at the various watering-places. We take the liberty of doubting the truth of the statement, and believe that every one of these offenders against the majesty of the law, for whose arrest an attachment has been issued, could have been brought into Court on Wednesday last.

There are at present pretty clear indications that the high-handed lawlessness of the Councilmen is to pass unpunished. These men, we are told, will meet to-day and render an eleventh-hour obedience to the process of the Court, by placing on the roll of membership the names of the five members who have been forcibly restrained from taking their seats. For the honor and dignity of the Bench we trust that no such assemblage will be permitted. The contempt of Court which has been so willful cannot be purged in so facile a manner as that proposed. It is clearly the duty of the Sheriff to satisfy the attachments against the offenders by producing their bodies in Court, where they will be afforded the opportunity to explain their conduct. In this manner only and in no other can the majesty of the law be vindicated. It matters not that Judge BARNARD, through whom the law has been defied, is absent from town, and that Judge CARDOZO, his associate, has signified to the Sheriff that the delinquents are not to be brought before him. They should be arrested and kept in confinement until they have purged themselves of the contempt with which they are charged, and the departure of Judge BARNARD, although inopportune and perhaps inexcusable, ought not to influence the course of the Sheriff in any degree.

MINOR TOPICS.

The butchers had better not increase the public apprehension in regard to the introduction of diseased cattle to this market. The best thing they can do is to coöperate actively with the Health Board to keep out every infected animal. A dispatch was received yesterday that a lot of eighteen infected cattle had arrived at Bull's Head by the Harlem Railroad, and that a portion of the same drove was at Copake. We do not join with the *Commercial* in advising people to eschew beef altogether; but everybody should talk solemnly with his butcher.

The Democracy seem to be determined to force nominations upon men who are determined not to accept them. It compelled HORATIO SEYMOUR to become a candidate after he had declined, and refused, and re-refused, and re-re-refused, and po-si-tively declared he would not accept a nomination. VALLANDIGHAM, who persisted in nominating SEYMOUR after all his refusals, has been punished for his conduct by being treated in the same way. After his nomination for Congress last Tuesday, he plaintively declared:

> "It is well known that the nomination is not such as I expected. It is not what I desired; and at another time and under different circumstances I might well hesitate to accept. By no wish and no act of mine, direct or indirect, am I a candidate. My position is not the result of any ambitious aspiration of my own; it is a duty imposed upon me. I would gladly shrink from its labors, its vexations and its responsibilities."

But of course he wont shrink, any more than SEYMOUR shrank.

Our advertising columns show that the season for the opening of seminaries, academies, boarding schools and other schools is approaching. For some time to come, these columns will daily present the name and the claims of a very large number of educational institutions of all kinds. Those who are interested in the training of boys or girls will find them exceedingly instructive and valuable.

It seems that the recent arrest of Gen. BUTLER at Baltimore was not exactly at the instance of KIMBERLEY Brothers, but of an attorney whom they had employed to prosecute their claims before the Treasury Department, and who took the opportunity of making the arrest without the authority of his clients. Mr. KIMBERLEY now expresses himself vexed and surprised at the suit, and feels especially sore about BUTLER having called him a rebel. To this BUTLER replies, explaining his language about the KIMBERLEYS, and saying that something ought to be "pardoned to natural irritation" at being sued, and finding that suit telegraphed over the country "for extortion." He also pitches into the "rascally attorneys" who arrested him. It appears by BUTLER's letter that he is capable of being hurt by what is said of him—which will be news to the Springfield *Republican*.

The whole country is weary and disgusted with the everlasting talk about ROLLINS. If he means to stick to his office till Congress meets, as the Attorney-General has decided he can do, let him *stick* and say no more about it. If he wants to resign let him do so at once, so that the work of his important Bureau may get into the hands of somebody who will perform it. The squabble of which he is the centre, is a costly as well as annoying one to the country.

The newspaper paragraphs which have been lately published, respecting the uselessness of the French iron-clad *Rochambeau*, late *Dunderberg*, since the alteration of that vessel by her present owners, have no foundation in fact. A recent number of *La Patrie* speaks in the most favorable terms of the performances of the *Rochambeau* on a late trial trip. According to this authority "she made fourteen knots an hour, turned a complete circle in six minutes, and developed other good qualities, her possession of which had before been doubted."

The British Government, having just made provision for the purchase of all the *telegraph* lines of the Kingdom, Mr. JOHN RUSKIN now comes out and demands that the Government purchase and manage all the *railroads* of the Kingdom. We publish elsewhere a curious letter, in which he argues that private persons should not be permitted to own the railroads of a nation; that all means of public transit should be provided at public expense; that neither railroads nor canals should ever pay dividends to anybody, but should pay their working expenses and no more, and that the whole work of carrying persons or goods should be done as the carriage of letters is now done, &c. But does not Mr. RUSKIN see that if the Government should own and control the railroads, it should also, on the same principle, own and control the ships and steamships; and after it owns all the railroads, telegraphs and vessels, it might as well own all the houses, and let them out to tenants on easy terms. It would be quite proper for it then to undertake the management of industry and the control of capital, until it had the management of all the machinery and all the industries of life, and nobody owned anything that was not owned by everybody.

The smothering of the poor man in the diving-bell at the Brooklyn Navy-yard may be looked upon as a trifling matter, in the midst of our daily homicides on the surface, but those submarine managers should be careful that they do not make any more such mistakes, now that the blowing up of the rocks and reefs in the Sound will demand the labor of many divers. Gen. NEWTON and the Hell-Gate managers may fairly accept the warning, and see that their diving-gear is always in proper order. The Navy-yard "bell" was evidently defective in the means of signal, otherwise the men could have been brought up in time to spare their agony and save life.

A "Labor Parliament" is to be held in London this month for the purpose of carrying out a decision of the Workingmen's Association to return, if possible, at least a dozen *bona fide* workingmen to Parliament, and for the purpose of fixing upon twelve candidates and twelve boroughs. The Association hold it essential to the interests of the industrial classes that there should be a direct representation of labor in the new House. The London *Press* (Tory) thinks nothing could be more desirable than that their efforts should meet with a certain amount of success.

The Illinois papers tell of a man who lately stole his father's tombstone. That is not as bad as the Democrats, who are robbing the Confederate graveyard of its buried principles.

Imagine the countenance, the voice, the gestures and the feelings of VALLANDIGHAM when he witheringly exclaimed in a late speech:

> "It is the mission of little creatures to abuse VALLANDIGHAM, and it is his business to pass them by with profound contempt." [Cheers.]

It appears that when the Empress EUGENIE takes part in the Imperial mysteries, she dresses in a style that indicates business. In presiding over a Cabinet Council at the Tuileries, a few days ago, Her Majesty, we are solemnly informed, wore a kind of gray plaid dress, over a upon of a similar material, with a black silk mantle trimmed with lace, a small white bonnet and black vail. The ideas of Her Majesty, in such a costume, must have been serious and impressive.

It appears that Prussia is engaged with unremitting activity in the development of her war marine. Orders have been given to lay down the keels of four new iron-clads at Dantzic. The three great basins at the port of Jahde are in active progress, and by the side of these basins preparations are making for the construction of slips suitable for the building of the largest ships of war. The Government has appointed a Commission to preside over everything relating to naval and coast artillery, and costly experiments are in progress for throwing light on the great questions of naval warfare. The military system of Prussia is of such perfection as to require little change; and she can devote attention and money to getting up a show of a navy.

Some of the Democratic leaders are finding out that abusing Gen. GRANT is unpopular. In a speech delivered yesterday at Augusta, Me., Mr. PENDLETON paid a high and well-deserved compliment to the General, who, said the orator, "has been intrusted with great powers and has never betrayed his trust." Will the *World* take a lesson in courtesy and truthfulness from Mr. PENDLETON?

Railway Slaughter in England.

The cable brings us a report of a most terrible railway calamity which occurred yesterday in North Wales. It reads very much like the accounts of the recent disasters which have occurred on our own roads. The Irish mail train, while on its way to Liverpool from Holyhead, owing to the misplacement of a switch, was thrown into a train of petroleum trucks at Abergele Station. Both trains were smashed all to pieces, and the concussion caused an explosion of petroleum, which speedily wrapped the wreck in flames. Before the fire could be extinguished eighteen persons were burned to death. Seven others were instantly killed by the collision, and many wounded.

The accident seems to have occurred through the negligence of a switch-tender, who turned the petroleum train on to the side track for the express purpose of letting the passenger train go by, but forgot to replace the switch. The passenger train, which was running at ordinary speed, was thereby plunged directly into the waiting train, with the fearful result mentioned. Such catastrophes occur less often on the English railways than they do on our own, owing to their better management and the severe punishment which is sure to follow any act of negligence on the part of employes. The present affair will doubtless be thoroughly investigated, and whoever may be found blamable will receive proper and deserved punishment. Where the lives of hundreds of persons are at stake thoughtlessness and neglect become criminal, and in the management of English railways this fact is recognized. In this country such accidents have become so common that they create but little surprise and are forgotten in a few days.

The Roman Battalion—No More Enlistments.

From the Baltimore Commercial, Aug. 21.

In June last the Most Rev. Archbishops of Baltimore, Cincinnati and New-York communicated with the Pope on the subject of enlisting for the Papal army in the United States. They expressed the opinion that such an enlistment is not only inexpedient but impracticable. The letter was entirely satisfactory to the Pope, and the following reply has been received, which settles the matter finally:

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir:

I received your most gratifying letter of June 24, and I immediately took steps to lay before His Holiness the considerations for which you and your colleagues, the Archbishops of those States, deem it not advisable, under existing circumstances, to encourage the formation of a legion of American volunteers for sustaining the cause of the Holy See. His Holiness examined with all diligence your observations, and he desired that answer should be made to you, to signify that he was most joyful (lietisimo) at receiving the explanations furnished by the Prelates, and was most grateful beyond expression (oltra ogni credere) for the good will which they exhibit toward the Holy See. Moreover, he commanded (ordino) that all steps in reference to the raising of the proposed legion should be abandoned, and that you should signify this determination to all your colleagues for their government. Meantime, I pray that God may preserve and prosper you.

ROME, from the Propaganda, July 22, 1868.

Your most affectionate servant,
ALEXANDER CARDINAL BARNABO,
Prefect S. C.
JOHN SIMEONI, Secretary.

To Monsignore MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

Anxious Inquirers Among the Democracy—A Question for Them to Answer—Progress of the Political Campaign—Slow Pennsylvania—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

The Democracy hereabouts are much exercised about the cause of Gen. GRANT's resignation in 1854 as Captain in the army. They meet all questions of national polity with the inevitable "Why did GRANT resign in 1854?" The financial credit of the nation; the rehabilitation of the Southern States; the peaceful solution of our national affairs, all seem to be connected with the answer to that simple interrogatory, if we may judge from the pertinacity with which it is propounded. The famous "Dog Noble" never exhibited one-half the zeal in his persistent baying at the hole where the squirrel wasn't, that is displayed by some of the anxious inquirers among the virtuous Democracy. It would seem to a man of a less solicitous turn of mind, that there could be but little relevancy between that question and the important issues now before the country. Capt. GRANT, for aught I know, may have resigned to suit his own personal convenience. Even if there were reasons less creditable to him, it is a matter of small moment in the present day—full as small as the reasons FRANK BLAIR may have had for leaving two or three colleges.

But there is a question that the Democracy may propound, with full assurance that it is more pertinent to the times. Or if they choose to adhere to the old conundrum, let them be answered in traditional Yankee style, by asking them another question: How came Gen. GRANT to reënter the army? If I do not mistake they can find in the answer to this question food for reflection, unpalatable enough to the most of them. They may find that the natural consequences of Democratic teachings brought us a formidable rebellion; that the true men of the country, of whatever party, rushed to her salvation; that a reticent man in the quiet town of Galena left his "leather and prunella," and offered his sword and services in defence of the land he loved, and in opposition to the traitors who threatened her life. They will further find that the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States won the position he holds by patriotic, persistent fighting against a foe whose greatest strength lay in the encouragement proffered them by the Copperhead Party of the North, and they may read in all this the inevitable event that when he next resigns it will be to accept even higher honors. It is a pregnant question, when we ask, Why did GRANT reenter the army? and we find in the answer the whole narrative of our national troubles.

The reports received here by the Congressional Committee show a degree of enthusiasm in the Northern States, that carries one back to the days of 1860, and show that the vigor of the Republican Party is not impaired by increased age. This is especially true of the great West, where they have fairly entered into the vigor of the fight, and are all aglow with enthusiasm. In Pennsylvania, however, there seems to be the usual and not unexpected lethargy of that phlegmatic State. Neither party seems to have aroused to a full appreciation of the importance of the pending struggle, and both seem content to amuse themselves with desultory skirmishing, rather than enter into the more exciting labors of a general engagement. But then our neighbors were always a little slow in such matters. They will be in line before October, and like most heavy bodies, while difficult to start, will move with greater force when once under headway.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue still remains a bone of contention between the President and the present occupant. (?) For the life of me I cannot persuade myself into a remarkably zealous defence of the persistent adhesiveness shown by Mr. ROLLINS in this matter. He may possibly think he is doing the country signal service, or he may believe that he is achieving a reputation for himself akin to that which made Mr. STANTON famous, if not notorious; and that to "stick" where you are not wanted, carries with it the impress of a high-toned patriotism. The country is, in fact, tired of the quarrel, and if Mr. ROLLINS is ready to resign, the Republic would try to survive his retirement, as in the case of Mr. STANTON. The final settlement of the question and consequent activity of that important bureau, is of far greater importance to the country than the services of any one man—especially when that man is in constant warfare with his Executive Chief.

Mr. ROLLINS has signified his willingness to resign unconditionally if either Ex-Gov. COX or Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, both of Ohio, should be appointed. The first named has already declined—not in the Horatio style, but irrevocably declined.

It is said that Mr. DELANO would likewise decline if the position were proffered him. This is to be regretted, for his appointment, if the President should see fit to make it, would satisfy the country and give offence to no party. While differing with many of the extremists of the party on minor questions, Mr. DELANO has always retained a prominent position among Republican leaders. In business capacity he is unsurpassed. For several years he was known as a successful banker in Wall-street, and has, since leaving there, acquired a handsome fortune in the same line of business in Ohio. He is a good lawyer, an experienced statesman and an upright man. POTOMAC.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Treasury Department has divided the country into Revenue Supervising Districts, under the new Tax law, as follows: First District—Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. Second—Massachusetts. Third—Rhode Island and Connecticut. Fourth—Eastern and Southern Judicial Districts of New-York. Fifth—Northern District of New-York. Sixth—New-Jersey. Seventh—Eastern District Pennsylvania. Eighth—Western District Pennsylvania. Ninth—Delaware, Maryland and District Columbia. Tenth—Virginia and West Virginia. Eleventh—North Carolina and South Carolina. Twelfth—Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Thirteenth—Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Fourteenth—Texas. Fifteenth—Tennessee. Seventeenth—Kentucky. Eighteenth—Southern District Ohio. Nineteenth—Northern District Ohio. Twentieth—Indiana. Twenty-first—Illinois. Twenty-second—Michigan and Wisconsin. Twenty-third—Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New-Mexico. Twenty-fourth—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakotah. Twenty-fifth—Pacific States and Territories.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

The act of March 12, 1863, regarding captured and abandoned property, which allowed claimants for losses incident to the war who could prove their loyalty to bring suits against the Government in the Court of Claims, is no longer operative. It provides that claims of this class must be filed in the Court within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and as the President's proclamation of peace was issued on the 20th of August, 1866, the two years expired on the 19th inst. Previous to the expiration of this limitation a large number of claims were filed which are yet pending. One for the recovery of 2,700,000 pounds captured cotton was filed by Judge WEED, of Iowa, the day before the expiration. In future, Congress alone will adjudicate claims of this class.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

The Legislature of Florida adjourned without making any provision for the payment of the interest on the debt of the State incurred before the war, which amounts in round numbers to $500,000. A number of prominent Radicals are anxious to have the Legislature convened in extra session, for the purpose of repealing the law giving that body the

power to choose Presidential electors, as they fear from past experience that its members may be corrupted, and cast their votes for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received the returns of the Survey of one additional township in Lewis and Clark County, in Montana, just North of Helena, embracing an area of 22,972 acres. The surface is generally rolling except in the Southeastern part, along Big Prickly Pear Creek where the land is level. The soil of this township is first and second rate, well adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes. The Northeastern part of the township has a considerable amount of fine timber. Nearly all the land in the Southern part of the tract is claimed by actual settlers. There are no indication of minerals observed in the township.

THE RECENT RIOT IN GEORGETOWN.

The examination of colored Zouaves for rioting a week ago, while a company of them from Georgetown were on their way to the Capitol to relieve the guard over the remains of THADDEUS STEVENS, has been concluded. Three were fined for disorderly conduct, and sixteen others were required to give from $300 to $500 bail for a further hearing at the Court.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

The United States Consul at London reports that JOHN V. MUNSON, of Calais, Me., and JOHN O'CONNOR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been brought to that port, having been picked up at sea about forty miles southwest by south of the Island of Nevis, their vessel, the *Squirrel*, of Port Washington, having been lost on the coral reefs near Barbuda.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Gaugers under the Internal Revenue law were made to-day: CHARLES E. DUNHAM, Boston; MORRITZ AUGENSTEIN, New-York City; CHESTER J. MOORE, Rochester. The following appointments of Storekeepers were made: JOHN T. SLATER, Fifth District of Maryland, and GEORGE A. EVERETT, First District of Maryland.

BUENOS AYRES EXPORTS.

Advices have been received at the Bureau of Statistics from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in which the exports from that Consular district to the United States for the month of May, 1868, are given at $239,389 gold. The principal articles consist of hides and wool. As compared with the month of April, these exports to the United States show a falling off of $38 587.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts from Aug. 10 to 15, inclusive, were as follows:

Boston	$329,983
New-York	2,829,318
Philadelphia	177,330
Baltimore	181,814
San Francisco (July 20 to 25)	141,917
Total	$3,660,362

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers to consist of Brevet Brig.-Gen. P. V. Hagner, Colonel of the Ordnance Department; Brevet Major-Gen. W. H. French, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second United States Artillery; Brevet Major-Gen. H. G. Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. J. Rodman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ordnance Department; Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. D. Greene, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. V. Benet, Major of the Ordnance Department; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Morgan, Major of the Fourth United States Artillery, will assemble at the Washington Arsenal on the 1st day of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of testing the Beaupre system in the construction of cannon, presented by Dr. Gerhart & Co., with other cannon.

The Board will report its opinion, if the method possesses sufficient merit to warrant its introduction into the military service.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Jas. N. Caldwell, retired, has, by direction of the President, and in accordance with the act of Congress, July 28, 1866, been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Kentucky University, at Lexington.

Major E. W. Dennis, Judge-Advocate, has been ordered to report without delay to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman.

Intelligence has been received here of the arrival of the United States steamer *Macedonia* at Annapolis yesterday afternoon, after a passage of twenty-six days from Funchal, Madeira; all on board well.

AMERICAN SEAMEN SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

About the 1st of November, 1867, Mr. DABNEY, the United States Consul at Fayal, Azores Islands, wrote to the Department of State that there was a large number of American seamen at those islands, principally deserters from whaling vessels, and that in order to get them home he had chartered the Portuguese brig *Evarista* to bring them to this country. He shipped on board of that brig eighty-seven seamen for the port of Boston. The brig has not since been heard from, and it is supposed that she, with all on board, has been lost. Herewith is a list of the names of the American seamen shipped on the *Evarista:*

William Coleman, Charles Eaton, Charles Stewart, Frederick Stokey, George Stocher, David C. Wing, Loring Bayden, George C. Brown, Antonio Roise, Frank Adams, James Gilmore, Edward W. Ford, Wm. Swaincy, John T. Ruy, Neil O'Brien, Henry Buckley, John Cairnes, John C. Looser, Henry S. Dane, Charles Lince, John Pickley, James Fitzgerald, Thomas Kenney, Lorenzo Newell, Seiba Wilkes, Frank S. Hunt, C. E. Davenport, George Pitman, Stephen Kenney, William L. Park, Leopold Seitz, Edwin F. Legg, Geo. Trull, Stephen Garrison, John E. Bloisdale, George P. Clough, George Brant, Calvin Fisher, George K. Dunbar, Thomas E. Simons, William R. Lane, Charles Footman, Henry Atwood, Patrick Hore, S. Orlando Adams, Charles H. Taylor, William B. Robinson, George F. Rice, Alfred Look, Antone Avola, George M. Gillman, George A. Reynolds, Thomas Adams, Samuel Seyer, John C. Griffin, Charles Renshaw, H. C. Hardwick, William Cook, Joseph E. Allen, Joseph R. Kelly, Wm. H. Moore, Jas. F. Francis, Jeremiah Casey, Howard Kelly, Francis Leary, Geo. Smith, Mathew Cummiskey, Patrick Colter, Alonzo F. Gifford, John Sherlock, Henry G. Doyle, Augustus Badger, David Gifford, E. B. Adams, John Carson, Isaac Davis, Edward H. Murphy, Henry Stevenson, Philip O'Brien, Joseph Simas, Alvin White, Joseph Santos, Frederick B. Hill, James Rounce, James Mahan, Joseph Ellison and Alfred H. Simpson.

THE TURF.

The Turf in New-England—The Narragansett Inauguration Race Meeting—Its Programme and Prospects.

No stronger illustration of the progressive spirit of the age and the uprooting of old prejudices can be afforded than in the fact of the introduction of the sports of the turf into sober, staid, puritanic New-England—introduced, too, under patronage so powerful and influential, and under circumstances so peculiarly auspicious, that the institution and establishment of racing may be regarded as *un fait accompli*. It is true that some six or seven years ago an attempt was made to establish a race meeting at Boston, but owing to various causes it proved unsuccessful. The new enterprise is under the influential direction of Col. AMASA SPRAGUE, the spirited proprietor of the Narragansett Park Course, and of the Association of which he is the President and ruling spirit. This Course was constructed by Col. SPRAGUE at his own individual cost of upward $200,000, and is confessedly the finest race course in the United States. No expense has been spared in its formation, and its drainage, subsoil, &c., are perfect in every respect. The grand stand is a magnificent structure, more elegant and imposing in its style of architecture than that at Jerome Park, and though slightly inferior to it in extent of accommodation, supasses it in comfort and adaptability for its occupants viewing the proceedings. The stabling is of the most complete and convenient character, and nothing is wanting to render the Course and its accessories satisfactory to owners and trainers of horses. It was inaugurated last Summer as a trotting track, and four very successful meetings have been held on it, thanks to the liberality and spirit displayed in its management. Desirous of introducing racing into New-England, and making the recreations of the turf popular, and more especially among the residents of Rhode Island, Col. SPRAGUE has established a race meeting, which he purposes to hold annually, and which will be inaugurated on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and continued over the following Wednesday and Thursday, and probably Friday. The munificent amount of $7,400 is offered for public competition, and an admirable and judicious programme is provided by the Executive Committee, of which Mr. GEO. H. SMITH is the capable and energetic Secretary. The Course itself is distant three miles from the City of Providence, and access, by the cars of the Union Railroad, and the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, is direct, easy and frequent.

The racing on the first day commences with the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, $50 each, with $500 added; three-quarters of a mile. There are seventeen entries for this stake, and the probable starters are Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. *Fenian*, Capt. MOORE's ch. c. by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Maggie G.*, and ch. f. by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Lillie Ward*; BOWIE and HALL's ch. f. *Quickstep*, F. MORRIS' ch. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, and his ch. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Arlington Mare*; M. H. SANFORD's ch. f. *The Nun*, (own sister to *Norfolk*;) and Col. McDANIELS' b. f. *Bonnie Lass*, and his b. f. by *Oakland*, dam *Leisure*, the winner of the Saratoga Stakes. This will prove a most interesting race, and will be a most appropriate inauguration of the first race meeting on Rhode Island.

The second race is handicap, for a purse of $600, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, the second horse receiving $100 out of the stake. The distance is two miles, and the winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights, which was on June 20, is penalized seven pounds extra. There are thirteen entries, but the following will be found to comprise the probable starters:

	Pounds.
J. Eckerson's b. f. Flora McIvor, 4 years	98
A. Belmont's b. m. Maid of Honor, 4 years	86
T. G. Moore's g. h. Stonewall Jackson, 5 years	112
R. B. Forbes' br. h. Climax, aged	107
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Northumberland, 3 years	90
M. H. Sanford's br. f. Luke, 3 years	78
D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., 3 years	82
D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, 5 years	90

The second race is the Providence Stake for three-year olds, $50 entrance, p. p., with $600 added: a mile and a half. For this there are no less than twenty-two entries, of which those likely to come to the post are *General Duke, Bonnie Braes, Viley, Boaster* and *Fanny Ludlow, Colossus*, filly, out of *Maid of Monmouth, Lost Cause, Northumberland* or *Da Polka, Lizzie Rogers* and *Albuera*. A match race between Mr. CAMERON's whilom hurdle-racer, *Brague*, and Mr. HAUTVILLE's mare by *Balrownie*, dam *Comfort*, winds up the racing on the first day:

On the second day a dash race of a mile and a quarter, the entries for which are yet to be made, for a purse of $400, opens the sport. Then follows the great event of the meeting, the race for the Rhode Island Cup, for all ages, $50 each, p. p., and $1,000 added. The distance is two miles and a half, and the winner of the Saratoga Cup, or Westchester Cup has to carry 5 pounds extra. There are twelve entries, viz.: *Kentucky, Extra, Onward, Red Dick, Sarah B., Lancaster, La Polka, Beacon, Fannie Cheatham, Privateer, General Yorke* and *De Courcey*. Of the above *Kentucky* and *Extra* have been placed *hors du combat* by their breaking down in training, while of the others, the most likely starters are *Lancaster*, (with 5 pounds extra for winning the Saratoga Cup,) *Fannie Cheatham, Onward, Red Dick* and *General Yorke*. The contest between the Saratoga Cup winner and *Fannie Cheatham* will be viewed with unusual interest, as it will decide whether that was a true run race or whether the heavy ground ruined the chances of the beautiful filly. *Onward*, we know, is doing and going well, and if he is himself, he will be a dangerous horse over this distance. *Lancaster* will again have the advantage of the services of that fine English rider, HEYWARD, whose brilliant jockeyship enabled him to snatch the victory in the Saratoga Cup race, when it seemed a moral certainty for the chestnut colt *James A. Connolly*. It is a matter of regret that *Connolly* is not entered for this race, so that he and *Lancaster* could be enabled to "fight their battle over again," A two-mile heat race for all ages, for a purse of $1,000, and which is yet to be entered for, concludes the second day's racing.

On the third day a purse of $500, appropriately named the "Consolation Purse," as it is for beaten horses, over two miles, initiates the proceedings. The Narragansett Stake, for three-year olds, $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added, two miles, comes next. The winners of the Derby, Belmont, Travers Stakes, two-mile sweepstakes at Jerome Park, or Providence Stake, are penalized 5 pounds extra, which, however, will only affect one of the twenty-one entries, *General Duke*, who won the Belmont Stake. The probable starters (although the result of the running in the Providence Stake will have an influence in determining the number of those who go to the post) are *General Duke* or *Bayonet*, from McCONNELL & HARNESS' stable; *Bonnie Braes*, from Dr. WELDON's; *Viley*, from BROWER & HALL's; *Boaster* or *Fanny Ludlow*, from Mr. MORRIS'; *Lost Cause*, from Major BACON's; *Northumberland*, from Mr. SANDFORD's, and *Lizzie Rogers* or *Albuera*, from Col. McDANIELS'. A three-mile heat race, for a purse of $1,500, follows, for which the winner of the Grand National Stakes, or the four-mile dash at Saratoga, has to carry a penalty of 7 pounds extra. The entries for this race are yet to be made.

The fourth and last race of the day and meeting (as so far announced) is the Sequel Stakes, for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $500 added. The winner of the Hopewell Stake on the first day has 5 pounds extra to carry. There are sixteen entries, of which the following are most likely to see the post: Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. *Fenian*; T. G. MOORE's ch. c. by *Daniel Boone*, and ch. f. by the same sire; Mr. MORRIS' ch. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, and his b. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Arlington Mare*; Mr. SANDFORD's *The Nun* and *Joke*; and Col. McDANIELS' *Bonnie Lass*, and the *Oakland* filly. It will be a good race, and at present the picking out of the absolute winner looks a most formidable task. With such a brilliant and admirably arranged programme of racing sport, a highly successful meeting may safely be prognosticated.

Great Excitement Among Hudson River Sporting Men—A Poughkeepsie Doctor Crazy on the Horse Question—A Trot and What Came of It—Never Depend on Outsiders to Time Your Horse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

Full one thousand persons assembled on CLARK & LE FEVER's track, one mile east of this city, yesterday afternoon, to witness the most extraordinary horse-race beheld here at any time previous. A German physician in this city, has a black horse called *Frederick the Great*, which never trotted, nor can he trot better than 3:15. The Doctor somehow became impressed with the idea that he could make the mile in 2:22. Sporting men hereabouts, learning of the Doctor's weakness on this point, helped the matter along by prevailing on him to drive his animal at various times about the track against time. On these occasions the Doctor always drove, and depended on outsiders for time. They gave it to him one minute quicker than it really was at every trot, thus assisting him in his belief that his animal could trot in the twenties. He immediately became wild with excitement over the matter, and run the price of his horse up to eight or ten thousand dollars. One day he received a letter, (sent by some wag,) signed Commodore VANDERBILT, in which the writer stated his intense desire to buy the Doctor's horse. This letter he flaunted about to show how great an interest was felt in his animal. Finally he matched his animal against JOHN GAGER's b. g. *Mill Boy* for $100 a side, mile heats, best three in five to harness, the race to come off at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Long before that time the race-track or the grounds about it were thronged with people and vehicles. The particulars of the affair had reached all points along the river, and representatives from nearly every town on the Hudson were present. In one of the buildings on the track the Doctor was located, betting freely on 2:30, 2:32 and 2:35. For many days his best friends had endeavored to show him the whole thing was a farce, that his horse could not trot, &c. A very prominent and wealthy citizen of this place went to him and told him the boys had been fooling him with false time, and that they were making him the laughing stock of the community. The Doctor immediately charged this citizen with being in the interest of Commodore VANDERBILT to purchase his horse at a low rate. His very best friend took him aside afterward, and also told him the situation, when again the Doctor became indignant and indignantly waved his friend away. Mr. GAGER offered to trot privately with the Doctor to show him how easily he could beat him, but the Doctor looked upon him also with suspicion, and would not listen to him. Seeing that all attempts to disabuse the Doctor's mind were unsuccessful, it was resolved to let the race go on. The judges were appointed, the track was cleared, and amid much merriment the horses were called up. Mr. GAGER appeared on the track first with *Mill Boy, Frederick the Great* soon after putting in an appearance, causing great laughter as he jogged on the track. The rules stated that owners must drive. When the animals were driven to the judge's stand for instructions to the drivers, the crowd surged about them, and many were the comical expressions of sympathy addressed to the Doctor. At last, all being in readiness, they scored for the

FIRST HEAT—After two attempts a good send-off was secured *Frederick the Great* breaking at the start, the driver of *Mill Boy* holding up his animal so that the Doctor should obtain the lead. After leaving the first quarter, the driver of *Mill Boy* sat lazily in his wagon, (he drove to a road wagon, the Doctor to a sulky,) holding his reins in one hand and a cigar in the other, while his horse traveled along on a jog-trot. The Doctor was laying back in his sulky at an angle of forty-five, pulling his horse with all his might till he reached the half-mile pole, at which point he was about a length ahead of *Mill Boy*, in 1:43. He maintained the lead throughout the balance of the heat, winning in 3:22, the crowd wild with delight.

SECOND HEAT—*Mill Boy* took the lead because his driver could not hold him at the start, but managed to hold him up afterward, when the Doctor passed to the front. Before reaching the quarter-pole the Doctor's horse went up, when *Mill Boy* was compelled to pass him or walk. The walk wouldn't look well, so he passed him. On the backstretch, *Mill Boy* was again held up, when *Frederick the Great* made a sky-rocket dash to the lead. Coming down the homestretch *Mill Boy* was again held up, this time just enough to allow the Doctor to win by a neck, in 3:27. Great cheering went up at this juncture, and again a rush was made toward the judges, crying "The time! the time! Give us the time!" When silence was obtained, it was announced that *Frederick the Great* had won the heat; time, 3:37. Two or three persons sung out, "That's wrong; you've made a mistake of a minute." The Doctor thought so too, and demanded a change of judges, which was granted.

THIRD HEAT—The appearance of the clouds threatening a storm, it was resolved to close the race in this heat by distancing the Doctor. The horses got a good start, the Doctor a length in the advance, when *Mill Boy's* driver gave that animal the rein. Away he dashed, leaving *Frederick the Great* playing circus at the quarter-pole. *Mill Boy* reached the half mile in 1:21, flew along with never a break to the three quarter pole, and dashed in across the score nearly half a mile ahead of his competitor in 2:45, winning the heat and race. Another rush was made to the judge's stand to hear what the Doctor had said. When asked if he had any complaints to make, the crowd jeered and laughed derisively, the Doctor simply saying as he got out of the sulky: "All I know is I couldn't hold him." Still unsatisfied, he made another wager with *Mill Boy's* owner that he could turn the track the quickest, which was accepted, and a single heat was trotted, the Doctor making the heat in 3:22, and GAGER in 2:50. This closed the affair, which throughout has been the most extraordinary one ever witnessed in these parts, and is to-day the principal topic of conversation on the streets. Last night the owner of *Mill Boy* called on the doctor and handed over to him the money he had invested, telling him the whole thing was a farce. By this time the Doctor's eyes were opened to the truth, and he acknowledged that, in trusting to the talk of outsiders and ignoring friends, he had been unmercifully duped, the lesson costing him considerable money.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Rights of Distillers and Rectifiers—Opinion of Solicitor Binckley.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with oral directions, I have the honor to submit my interpretation of those clauses of the Internal Revenue act of 20th of July last, touching the express provision that the processes of distillation and rectification shall not both be carried on within the distance of 600 feet.

In section 4 a heavy penalty is denounced against the making or fomenting of the several materials fit for the distillation of spirits in any place, but a distillery duly authorized according to law, or the distillation of any such material by any person but an authorized distiller. The succeeding section denounces a heavy penalty also against distillers, including those who had been previously authorized to distil, who shall not register their distilleries in the manner prescribed. Sixty days are allowed for such registration in case of their existing distilleries, all others to be registered immediately upon being set up. A distiller previously authorized, and who should successfully comply in time with other requirements to be hereafter noticed would continue to be a lawful distiller notwithstanding he had not literally registered, provided sixty days had not elapsed after the passage of the law. No registration is required of rectifiers.

Section 6 requires of both rectifiers and distillers a notice in writing, subscribed by the party, to contain numerous particulars specified and such others as the Commissioner may prescribe. No time is stated for the presentation of this notice, whether by rectifier or distiller, and the presumption is that it must be given in a reasonable time.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 provide in addition to the registration and to the notice which is required in a like manner of a rectifier for a bond to be given by the distiller, of which the approval is subject to further terms, and for a plan and description of his premises. No bond is described in this act for a rectifier or any plan, or any other of the specific exactions of these sections, including a survey required in the case of a distiller by the 10th section.

Section 11 makes it unlawful to assess or collect a special tax of a distiller, unless these several requirements shall have been satisfied, to which is added "nor shall it be lawful for any Assessor of Internal Revenue to assess, or for any Collector to collect any special tax for distilling on premises distant less than 600 feet from any premises used for rectifying, nor shall any Assessor assess or Collector collect any special tax for rectifying distilled spirits on any premises distant less than 600 feet from any distillery, when the distillery and rectifying establishments are occupied and used by different persons; nor shall the processes of distillation and rectification both be carried on within the distance of 600 feet. In all cases where a distillery and rectifying establishment distant the one from the other less than 600 feet are occupied and used by the same person said person shall have the right to elect which business shall be discontinued at that place.

Provision is made for refunding, *pro rata*, in case of discontinuance before the expiration of a paid term.

Reverting now to section 6, requiring notice by both distillers and rectifiers, we find one of the particulars which shall be contained in the written notification is the averment, in the one case, "that said distillery and the premises connected therewith are not within 600 feet of any premises authorized to be used for rectifying or refining distilled spirits by any process," and in the other, "that said rectifying establishment is not within 600 feet of the premises of any distillery registered for the distillation of spirits."

The premises which the notifier is to designate are characterized in the one case as "premises authorized to be used, &c.," and in the other as "a distillery registered for the distillation of spirits." It is possible that a distillery might be lawfully in operation within said sixty days, though the registration be not actually made, then a rectifier less than 600 feet from it might be able to say with literal truth that his "rectifying establishment is not within 600 feet of the premises of any distillery registered for the distillation of spirits." Yet the rectifier could not acquire the right to do business there, because the law elsewhere says that rectifying and distilling shall not both be carried on within 600 feet. I think, therefore, that a distillery, registered, &c., should be taken to be equivalent to a distillery carrying on lawful business, the registration being in every case actually made or else secured to be made by the sixty days' provision. Under sixty days the statute itself is the registration as to third parties. We come then to the proposition that either establishment, in order to operate to disable, by proximity, the other one for availing itself of the right to do business, must be at the time a lawful establishment, however it might be subject to a forfeiture for subsequent, or even antecedent defect of status. If one of them is lawful and the other is not lawful, in respects other than the proximity, there would probably be no question that the former would be entitled to due authorization, notwithstanding the actual existence or the unwarranted use of the other establishment, because it would not be reasonable to impute an intention to the law-giver to hinder a lawful business by indulging one which is unlawful; but rather that a concern existing without requisite authority, and therefore liable to suppression, should be treated as suppressed, so far as the rights of a third party are concerned.

But if both establishments were lawful before the 20th day of July, 1868, though within 600 feet, and the property of different owners, and the law of that date makes the business, either of rectification or distillation, unlawful within 600 feet of the other, and each party is willing and able, and has offered to comply with all the terms and conditions of the Revenue laws of the United States, including the new law, and demands his equal privilege, in common with his fellow-citizens, to continue and conduct a lawful business, we immediately perceive difficulties in the execution of the law. Where both establishments are the property of one person or firm, the statute expressly gives him the right to elect which he will discontinue. Such would be the simpler case. But the statute has not prescribed the rule of determination between different parties in the like alternative.

Moreover, leaving out of view the reciprocal relations between the two supposed parties, and contemplating them together, in contrast with distillers and rectifiers at large, not within six hundred feet of each other, there might also appear to be an inequality. Upon the whole, two questions seem to arise, viz.:

First—Is that a reasonable construction of a statute of the United States for the purpose of raising revenue, which would render its operation practically unequal upon seperate interests which were substantially similar and equally, even if imperfectly, lawful under the previous state of the law?

Second—Where a distiller and a rectifier within the now prohibited proximity, were in other respects equal, by what rule shall a determination be made between them?

With regard to the first query I am of opinion that the constitutional authority of the United States to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, is sufficient to warrant me in construing the provision in hand as recognizing unequal consequences of its operation. Is the United States competent, for the purpose of facilitating the raising of revenue from the business of liquor manufacture, to prohibit the business of rectification and distillation, except at a greater distance than six hundred feet? No distinction is perceived between regulating the space round about and regulating any other concomitant of a manufacturing establishment. If, now, Congress had the power, and deemed it expedient for the proposed end to use it, if any establishments existed within the prohibited space while others did not, it was necessarily incident to the regulation that it must work unequally. Had such existing establishments been excepted, the hardship would have fallen upon their competitors at large; without the exception, it falls upon them. But it must fall somewhere or the regulation, deemed by the law-maker to be necessary and proper for raising revenue, could not be adopted. Doubtless a loss would befall the proprietor, who should be compelled to make way by the rule, by a discontinuance, whether of his own concern in favor of that of another person, or of one of his branches of trade for the sake of the other. In such cases provision has been made for the remission of advanced taxes, but not for indemnification for his possible loss.

Whether indemnity under such circumstances would be analogous to the "just compensation" required by the Constitution for private property taken for public use, would be very questionable, and not pertinent here, since there is no doubt that this law proceeds on the principle that unequal burdens which are inevitably incident to a salutary regulation, are consequential and not in the nature of a conversion of property.

Upon the second point, the practical solution of the embarrassment, should a case of perfect equality of States arise, would most probably be sought by the parties in a private arrangement. But if otherwise, the maxim, "the earlier in time is the stronger in right," would seem applicable. It is well known that in the absence of a statute to the country, the Sheriff charged with the execution of writs in favor of different parties against the same piece of property shall execute that one which was delivered to him; and the rule of priority in similar relations of interest becomes the more practicable where a written notification may constitute the first step of diligence. In this case the statute expressly requires such, and prescribes no limit of time within which it shall be given. I think the first party who in good faith gives the notice required by section six, of the act under consideration, would acquire a right of preference, subject to be divested by laches, fraud or failure to complete his compliance with law in all other respects. The form of this notice, however, with such other additional particulars as he may think proper to prescribe must first be framed and promulgated by the Commissioner, and since such is the requirement of the law, perhaps some care would be well bestowed if it could secure a simultaneous opportunity for all parties concerned.

It will be observed that I have taken a distinction, in effect, between the legal status of the distiller, or of a rectifier with respect to their equal liability to prosecution for carrying on business without having paid the special tax as provided for section forty-four of the new law, and their legal status independently of that liability, as toward each other. This distinction might seem to involve the notion of degree, or grades of lawfulness in business, only to the extent, however, of establishments which were completely lawful before the taking effect upon them of the new provisions. But this distinction is, I think, made by the statute itself and necessary to its due administration. The special tax is analagous to a license, without which a business otherwise lawful shall be stopped, but all the relations which arise between competitors under the proximity prohibitions are necessarily antecedent to the granting of what resembles a license, which presupposes a settlement of the relations in question, in conformity with the appropriate provisions which govern them. Accordingly the chosen terms in which a party is required to aver in his notification the absence of the other establishment within 600 feet of his own, very reasonably recognize in that other, in case of existing establishments a character without payment of special tax, sufficiently lawful to meet their purpose; since from the nature of things neither party could acquire complete authorization by a special tax until after it had been determined whether the other one was an obstacle.

To what extent the prohibitory provisions of the fourth section took actual effect before it was possible to comply with the new requirements, elsewhere prescribed in the same act, as conditions precedent to law in business in the premises, is a question not within the scope of the inquiry in hand at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BINCKLEY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Reno and Anderson Discharged at Windsor, and Rearrested on Another Charge.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune, Aug. 20.

Yesterday the case of the United States against FRANK RENO and CHARLES ANDERSON was called up again before Police Magistrate CARON, at Windsor, for further examination. When the case was called, ALBERT PRINCE, who was employed to conduct the examination for the prosecution, renewed his motion of yesterday for the admission of certain documentary evidence. The magistrate declined to receive it, unless the prosecution would produce HARKINS, the main witness against the defendants, in order to give them an opportunity to meet him face to face and subject him to a cross-examination. He said he had examined the statute and had come to the conclusion that it was entirely discretionary with him to admit or reject the documentary evidence, and under the circumstances he should exclude it. At the suggestion of Mr. PRINCE, a note of this discussion was made by the clerk, and the counsel then announced that he should not introduce HARKINS, nor would he give any reason for his non-production in Court. He announced at the same time that he could not proceed further with the case unless permitted to introduce the depositions. The Court offered to give him further time to procure testimony, but the offer was declined, and the magistrate then discharged the prisoners.

No sooner had they been set at liberty than they were rearrested on a warrant charging them with having committed an assault with intent to kill AMERICUS WHEEDON, conductor on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indiana Railroad, in Indiana, on the 22d of May last, issued by GILBERT McMICKEN, another of the magistrates in the town. This action was not entirely unexpected, although the source from which the warrant emanated created a little surprise. The prisoners, about noon, were arraigned before Mr. McMICKEN, pleaded not guilty, and the examination was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, at which time the Court reopened at Sandwich. THOMAS G. HARKINS, the messenger alluded to above, appeared in *propria persona*, and swore positively that FRANK RENO and CHARLES ANDERSON, Sen., are the men who robbed the express car. He declared that he could not be mistaken in regard to the identity of the prisoners, and gave his testimony in such a manner as to leave little, if any, room to doubt its correctness. Mr. WHEEDON, the conductor of the train which was robbed, and who preferred the charge of assault with intent to kill, failed to identify the accused. Some other testimony of an unimportant nature was taken, when, owing to the lateness of the hour, the case was adjourned for a further hearing at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

It is understood that the British Minister at Washington has written to the Canadian Government, requesting them to use every honorable effort to secure the extradition of RENO and ANDERSON, and the Adams Express Company are determined they shall come over if they are guilty. The defendants, on the other hand, have strong hopes of proving an *alibi*.

The Baltimore Suits against Gen. Butler.

The following correspondence between CHAS. C. FULTON, Esq., of Baltimore, and Gen. BUTLER, has been made public:

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ROOMS NO. 112 WEST BALTIMORE-STREET, BALTIMORE, Aug. 13, 1868.

To Hon. Benjamin F. Butler:

MY DEAR SIR: On my return to the city I addressed a note to my friend WM. H. KIMBERLY, with regard to the action of his counsel here in bringing a suit against you, telling him that the whole movement was intended merely to make political capital for ROBERT J. BRENT, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District. I this morning received an answer from him, in which he says:

"I was very much vexed when I saw by the papers the arrest of Gen. BUTLER, as well as surprised, as I thought the matter had been dropped. In putting this claim in the hands of Mr. ADDISON, who claimed to be a staunch Unionist, I contemplated nothing but his prosecuting it with the Department to which the money had been paid over. In fact, in a conversation with Mr. ADDISON on the subject, he stated to me that he thought Gen. BUTLER himself would favor returning all or part of it.

As to doing anything to make capital for the Democratic Party, you know I would be one of the last men in the country to give them aid or comfort. The only thing that I felt sore about was my being called a rebel, as I have always been earnest and outspoken in support of the Government during the war, and of the Republican Party since its close. I wish you would write to Gen. BUTLER and assure him that the suit was brought against him without my knowledge or consent."

I have deemed it my duty, under all the circumstances, to forward you the contents of this letter from Mr. KIMBERLY, and to assure you that he has been at all times and still is an active and energetic Maryland Republican, as are all members of the firm of KIMBERLY BROTHERS, which he represents. I was standing by his side when the Massachusetts troops were murdered in front of his store on Pratt-street, and the feelings of indignation he then expressed have in nowise abated since. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES C. FULTON,
President Republican State Committee.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th instant received. Many thanks for the interest you have kindly and voluntarily taken in the matter of the Kimberly suit. That I was much surprised at what now appears to be the action of Messrs. KIMBERLY's attorney, in return for uniform courteous and just treatment of the KIMBERLY Brothers when I was in command in Virginia, I need not say.

In saying that this was a specimen of rebel claims, I meant precisely that for doing what I believed to be my duty I had been sued by rebels and their sympathizers, as I did not doubt then this to be, and as your note, with extracts from Mr. KIMBERLY's letter, assures me is the fact, that the suit was thus instigated. Messrs. KIMBERLY, whom I had supposed to be and during the war had treated as Union men, seemed to have changed, and I took this suit as the evidence of that change. Something ought to be pardoned to the natural irritation at finding myself sued, and that suit telegraphed over the country "for extortion," as if I had been guilty of some abuse of power for private gains.

I am glad upon the whole that the suit was brought by these rascally attorneys, for any attorney is a rascal if he brings an unauthorized and unjust suit, as Mr. KIMBERLY says his lawyers have, for the purpose of injuring a political opponent, as it illustrates the character of all of them. ADDISON, who brings this unfounded suit without the authority of his clients, says in his card explaining it, he is a true Union man. A Portuguese proverb says, "Hell is paved with good intentions." That pavement will be trodden largely by just such barratious lawyers and Union men as he and his associate BRENT is shown to be. I shall take leave to publish your letter, and will ask that it be inserted in the *American*.

Very truly yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To Mr. CHAS. C. FULTON, President Maryland S. C. Committee, Baltimore, Md.

The Cattle Disease.

On Thursday morning the Board of Health received the following telegram, which, for prudential reasons, was not furnished to the Press until yesterday:

MILLERTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.

Put Police on the track of a lot of eighteen cattle, (N. SMITH,) which arrived at Bull's Head by Harlem Railroad yesterday (Wednesday) morning in car No. 18; infected lot; four of same drove have died here; twenty-three remaining in quarantine. Some of same drove at Copake; all from Albany. M. MORRIS.

As soon as notified of the above facts, the agents of the Board were set in motion to discover the whereabouts of the missing cattle, but all their efforts to do so proved unavailing. Dr. HARRIS, in a note to Superintendent KENNEDY, written yesterday, said:

"The three diseased oxen that I saw opened at Rendering Dock, West Thirty-eighth-street, at 6 P. M. yesterday, you believe came in the car mentioned in Dr. MORRIS' telegram. It is very important to save the people from such beef, but I know nothing of the remaining fifteen, if these three were from the same load."

The Board of Health *attachés* express serious doubt as to the infection of the missing cattle, and believe that it would have been impossible to introduce the meat into the markets of the Metropolitan District, without being detected by the vigilant detectives who have the matter in charge.

The Bull's Head Yards—ALLERTON's among others—have not received any of the diseased animals during the existence of the present plague—all reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. The proprietors have exercised great care in the matter, and have rendered invaluable assistance to the authorities in many ways.

The Broadway Paving Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The repavement of Broadway I consider one of the most reckless expenditures of modern times in this City of extravagant waste.

The Russ pavement was the best in this or any City in the world; it had been used some fifteen years, and was, and is now, better than the new pave is likely to be at the end of three years, for reasons too obvious to be mentioned. But the utter disregard of the rights and convenience of the public on the part of the contractor have no parallel. For instance, the public were shut off of Broadway, from Chambers to Reade street, nearly two weeks, during which the block was used as a quarry to break up the stone of the old pave—not a thing was done in preparation even for laying the new. So gross an outrage has not, to my knowledge, been perpetrated in modern times, and if it is sanctioned or overlooked by the Commissioners they ought at once to be removed. Since the work was commenced the Pacific Railroad has been extended a least 500 miles, and this pave has not got over half a mile. You remark in your recent article on the subject that the contract stipulates that it is to be finished 1st of October, 1868. I hope the contract will, therefore, terminate 30th of September next.

For a fraction of the cost of the new the old pave can be repaired, and will be immeasurably the better of the two. A CONSTANT READER.

P. S.—The pave from Reade to Chambers and from Franklin to Canal streets, more especially from White to Canal street—Perrine pavement—is known to be far the worst below Union-square; but to-day I see that the gutter-stones on both sides of the street have been placed on the sidewalk from Canal to Broome street, making it manifest that the worst part of the pave is to be left untouched until the best part is torn up and destroyed.

AUG. 20, 1868.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAD DROWNING CASE.—Yesterday the Terpsichorian Society embarked on the steamer *Naushon* for an excursion to West Point. Going up the river the party were in high spirits, and employed the time in charades, music and dancing. The glee was at its acme between Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown, when a little son of LEO WILNER, of No. 35 Avenue A, fell overboard. A dozen lusty German swimmers were instantly in the river to seize and save the boy when he should appear; but the unfortunate youth never came to the surface. The steamer was immediately turned homeward, and the saddened excursionists returned to their homes.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.—At an early hour last evening a citizen took an unknown woman to the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house as a vagrant. Being in an insensible condition, her name could not be ascertained, and she was placed in a cell. At midnight, when the doorman made his accustomed rounds, he found the prisoner hanging by the neck to the bars of the cell-door and entirely dead. The deceased is supposed from her appearance to have been a Frenchwoman and to have reached middle age, but no clue to her identity was obtained. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening a fire was communicated to the kindling wood establishment of LUDWIG and C. ROSS, at the foot of East Eleventh-street. The fire originated in the engine room and destroyed property valued at $2,000. The owners had no insurance upon the premises.

A Christian Institution.

We again insert the advertisement of the Manhattan Coöperative Relief Association. We know of no plan of insurance better than this.

The first thing to consider in taking out a life-policy is this: Are the men who propose to take our money in trust honest? We know the character of all the parties connected with this movement. The President and Treasurer are especially known as men of unimpeachable honor and integrity. We know of no men in New-York their superiors.

The next point is this: Must we pay four or five hundred dollars a year, and then fail at last from the misfortune of not being able to come to time in our payments?

In the Manhattan Relief Association we find no equal upon this very point. A man pays $6 and becomes a member of the Association. He then pays one dollar and ten cents occasionally—about often enough to make it not cost him over $25 to $30 annually. This dollar and ten cents is a tax to pay the policies of large amounts to deceased members' heirs. Suppose a class consists of just 5,000 persons; a man dies; each member of the class pays one dollar and ten cents; one dollar goes to the widow from each member, and ten cents to pay the expenses of the Association. Now, it is a remarkable fact that we can average the members of this class that will die annually with such accuracy, as to know that the expense to each member can scarcely average $30 annually. What do we have, then, but a Life Insurance Company gotten up on the coöperative principle, so that for the sum of a little over fifty cents a week, or about eight cents a day, less than you pay for your daily paper, you are sure to leave a sum of $5,000 to your family?

The National Trust Company, of which Mr. DARIUS R. MANGAM, a prominent and very wealthy citizen of New-York, is President, holds the Trust or Sinking Fund of the Association.

There remains but one more point to notice. The funds of this Association are so invested by law, that there can be little doubt of its stability. Indeed, the chances for its failure are not so great as that of the failure of the Government to pay its bonds. We predict for this Association a grand success. Its mission is a humane one, sanctioned by every precept of New Testament teaching, and sustained by the results of the most searching scrutiny.

Our readers, and especially pastors, are invited to investigate it. We have no other interest in the thing than to do good to all men, and especially aid in putting far from us that poverty which is at once the bane of society, the parent of crime, and the foe of happiness. Send for a circular to the address given in the advertisement in another column.—*Church Union.*

We believe the officers of the Manhattan to be honest and responsible, and their plan fairly set forth in their prospectus, to which we direct those contemplating life insurance, leaving each to judge for himself.—*New-York Tribune, Aug. 11.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

A White-st. house offer, at VAIL's, No. 141 Fulton-st., 850 dozen fine custom Shirts at $21, including one dozen finest linen collars, worth $3.—*Advertisement.*

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Enormous Sale and Rapidly Increasing demand for PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS is another evidence of their superiority over other compounds for the permanent relief of nervous debility and diseases of the liver and stomach generally.

HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

"Be on Your Guard."

If you would use an article *always reliable*, be careful to call for KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER, and take no other. One flask of this Powder is more powerful than four times the same quantity of any other preparation sold for the destruction of Bugs, Fleas, Roaches, &c. Ladies have also found it to be invaluable in putting away their Furs, Carpets, and Woolen Goods of all kinds. KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER is for sale by all Druggists and Grocers. Depot No. 7 6th-av.

Patents.

MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Solicitors of Patents for New Inventions; 25 years' experience. Pamphlets of advice sent free.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

TAPPEN—FANNING.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, by Rev. J. B. Finch, Mr. EDGAR TAPPEN, of Mineola, to Miss HARRIET A. FANNING, daughter of Sidney Fanning, formerly of this City.

SCHRAM—SNECKNER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, WATSON D. SCHRAM to JOSIE, youngest daughter of John Sneckner, all of this City.

DIED.

BOGART.—At the residence of his grandfather, Dr. Charles Cotton, Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 20, CHARLES COTTON, only child of David S. and S. Augusta Bogart, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Warren-st., third house above 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

BLUNT.—On Friday, Aug. 21, JOHN, only son of Emily B. and John Blunt, Jr., aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

CALDWELL.—At Cornwall, on Thursday, Aug. 20, WALLACE EARLE, infant son of James W. and Sarah S. Caldwell, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 109 West 47th-st.

CROPSEY.—On Friday, Aug. 21, JACOB R., son of Harman and Jane Cropsey, of Staten Island, aged 23 months.

Funeral to take place at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Sunday at 2½ o'clock.

CLOSE.—EFFIE L., daughter of Ellen M. and J. B. Close, aged 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, at Centreville, Bergen Point, N. J. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DUPIGNAC.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 20, after a short illness, HARRY J. DUPIGNAC, eldest son of James B. and Eliza Dupignac, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and of the Active Base Ball Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, FLORENCE, youngest child of Isaac and Henrietta Douglas, aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

FAIRBAIRN.—On Friday, Aug. 21, LYDIA SILVER, only child of Walter C. and Susan D. W. Fairbairn, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from her parents' residence, No. 145 Rodney-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HEPBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 20, of cholera infantum, LAURA, only child of Peter A. and Ella L. Hepburn, aged 1 year, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 15 Tompkins place, between Clinton and Court and Harrison and Degraw sts.

LEONARD.—In Harlem, at the residence of her nephew, R. E. De Mille, CATHARINE LEONARD, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, and of her brother, (the late John Leonard,) are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

MEYER.—At Hastings, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, FRANCENA MEYER, sister of the late Augustus Van Courtlandt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves 30th-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M.; returning, leaves Yonkers at 3:28 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

PATTERSON.—On Friday morning, Aug. 21, SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, the youngest son of Jacob M. Patterson, Esq., in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 159 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PLACE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Mrs. DOROTHY PLACE, relict of Charles Place, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Charles Place, 125th-st., (south side,) between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M. The Harlem Railroad train leaves 26th-st. at 2½ P. M.

POWELL.—At Fort Stevenson, Dacotah Territory, on Wednesday, June 10, Col. A. M. POWELL, U. S. Army.

His funeral will take place at the Congregational Church, Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, CARRIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Carrie M. and Nathan W. Smith, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 200 West 46th-st.

SHEPARD.—In Havana, Cuba, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of yellow fever, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, son of the late Lorenzo B. Shepard, of this City, aged 20 years, 4 months and 3 days.

THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.—The members of the Lambda Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity are hereby notified to wear their badges draped for the space of thirty days, out of respect to the memory of Bro. ROBERT SCHUYLER PELL, deceased.

By order of the "Lambda."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

THE MOST UNHAPPY PERSON IN the world is the Dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of Iron.) Cases of 27 years' standing have been cured by it.

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THE MAGDALENS OF NEW-YORK CITY—SHALL THEY HAVE A CHANCE FOR SALVATION? By OLIVER DYER.
THE GRASS-GROWN STILE, (a poem.) By NATHAN D. URNER.
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CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
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A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

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S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 40-year 7 per cent.
Coupon Bonds for sale at 80 and interest, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.
Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BRANCH OFFICE,
NO. 704 BROADWAY.
Fire and Life Insurance of every description effected at this office—a convenience to up-town residents and merchants. Liberal lines on good risks.
JOHN HONE, Superintendent.

THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing or negotiating the following bonds, stolen from the People's Bank on the 16th inst.: One Northern Central Railroad bond, No. 994, loan 1885, $1,000; five United States 6 per cent. bonds of 1881; Nos. 48,811, 48,812, 48,813, 48,814 and 28,457, for $1,000 each.

$30.000 WANTED ON A FIRST Mortgage, on property worth three times the amount; required for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.
THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

B. B. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The annual general meeting of this Society will be held on SUNDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the finance report, elect officers and transact other business which may come up for action. The members are requested to attend.
Dr. S. WATERMAN, President.
S. J. CAMBURGER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN OPEN DOOR.—NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton, corner of William-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. McNAIR, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Devotional Singing Meeting, Monday evenings, in the church at 8 o'clock. Lecture on Wednesday evening at the usual hour.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. Summer Services—Sundays—Holy Communion, 7 A. M., except on the last Sunday of the month, then at 10½ A. M., also on Saints' Days at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 10½ o'clock; Evening Prayer, 5 o'clock. Other Days—Morning Prayer, 7 o'clock; Evening Prayer, 7 o'clock.

AT THE 7TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. A general prayer meeting will be held in the Lecture room at 6 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Pastor. Strangers are particularly invited to all these services.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—STREET preaching, on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M., in the tent, 72d-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., at Columbia and Houston sts., by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS; in Greene-st., near Canal, by Rev. Mr. McNAUGHTON, at 4 P. M.; in Elizabeth-st., near Broome, by Rev. GEO. SHELDRAKE. Laymen take part in the services.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.,) Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Eloquent addresses are expected by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., attorney at law, and others. Seats free. No collection.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A.M., and Rev. WM. RYAN, of the Eastern British Conference, Pastor in Bermuda, will preach at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer service at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. —Services on SUNDAYS, by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P M. This is an open church, free to all. Strangers are cordially invited to worship here.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORmerly worshiping in 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½; EVENING at 7¾; Sunday School meets at 9. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of the New-York Hotel. On SUNDAY the Pastor, Rev. D. DEEMS, is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 4 P. M. Seats free. Special attention to strangers who are cordially invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be opened, without intermission, on every SUNDAY for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are particularly invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Services every Sabbath through the Summer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.; Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday School at 3 P. M.; seats free.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING AT LEFFERTS PARK, SUNDAY.—Prayer and speaking meeting at 10 A. M. S. M. GRISWOLD, Esq., will, by special request, deliver his interesting lecture on *The City of Jerusalem* at 3 P. M. All are invited.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—THE RESTORER of the Word of Prophecy will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *Evidences of the Speedy Descent of Our Lord from Heaven.*

REV. L. S. WEED, PASTOR OF ALLEN-ST. Methodist E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., will preach at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. MORNING, on *Being Righteous Overmuch*; EVENING, on *Judas*. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.; at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. A. McCLELLAND, of Brooklyn. Open-air service adjoining the church at 5 P. M. All welcome.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, OLD-TIME METHODISM.—Lord willing, Rev. J. GLEN will preach in the Hall, No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. W. L. HARRIS. Prayer meetings at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. EDWARD HAWES, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—CHAPEL corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Bible Class at 9 A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT THE corner of Grand and Allen sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., by Elder WILLKINS, at 10½ A. M., and Elder J. K. BELLOWS at 3 and 7½ P. M. Evening: *Seven Churches of Revelations.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., near 3th-av.—In consequence of the continued illness of the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LORIMER, D.D., of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOpal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

PREACHING AT THE 50TH-ST. CHAPEL, between Broadway and 8th-av., by Rev. Dr. KINGSBURY, on SUNDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. O. A. KINGSBURY.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 Cooper Institute.—Elder W. S. CAMPBELL will preach on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED UP-TOWN chapel to let on Sunday evenings; has a good organ, a reading desk, and is comfortably seated. Apply at TRENOR'S Lyric Hall, No. 736 6th-av., New-York.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILliams, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.
PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. *ELISEE CHARLIER*, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable school.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Mihau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.
Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. B. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

A LADY WHO LIVES NEAR MADISON-square, wishing to continue at home the education of her two sons, 10 and 12 years old, is desirous of joining with them three or four other boys who have been well taught in the rudimentary English branches, and possess some slight knowledge of French. Her intention is to employ the best teachers she can obtain for special branches, to give some lessons herself, and to superintend their instruction for four hours daily in her own house. Parents who would like to avail themselves of such an arrangement may address Box No. 184 New-York Post Office.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $250 per annum, American currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years a successful instructress of young ladies, desires to receive into her family six little girls to whom will be given a mother's care, together with instruction in English, French and music. Ample testimonials and references furnished. Address A. P. S., Box No. 2,111 Post Office, New-York.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23.
Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPT. 14,
at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14 at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¾ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reöpen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THORoughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG LAdies: Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; opens Oct. 5. For circulars apply to
Mrs. GEO. W. SEWARD, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

IDLEWILD—HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS—French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address
Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal,
Moodna Post Office.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.
Course two years. No preliminary examination. Students can enter or leave at any time.
The first term commences the eigth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.
The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.
Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.
Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.
Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.
Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.
Instruction by lessons and lectures.
Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.
Access to library without extra charge.
Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.
One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.
This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.
Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH LOADER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS MAYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FLETCHER PLACE, of Madison, in the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City, County, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES BRYAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROSWELL GRAVES, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, doing business in City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK H. ROONEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Rooney & Lutts, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BARAK CORNELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. BREEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Breen & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD ROBINSON and ENOCH CHAMBERLIN, bankrupts.—No. 1,666.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlin, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1868.
au15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON SEELEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Aaron Seeley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.
au15-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN SHERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Austin Sherman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au15-law-3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB M. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob M. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1868.
au8-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Silber, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.
au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LEWIS STINE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Stine, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au8-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. SELDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac T. WILLIAMS, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry J. Selden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au8-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES McCULLOUGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James McCullough, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee.
au22-law3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRAINARD MONTAGUE and GEORGE B. MONTAGUE, bankrupts.—No. 1,470.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Brainard Montague and George B. Montague, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au22-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STADEKER, bankrupt.—No. 1,551.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Stadeker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au22-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Allegheny, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowel Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 69, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 69. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 390 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 232 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 26, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by an assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM H. PHELPS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Phelps, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.
au8-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,339.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELY HOPPOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ely Hoppock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
THOMAS HYSLOP, Assignee,
au8-law3wSa* No. 57 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CONKLIN L. MARTIN, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Conklin L. Martin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, 1868.
au8-law3wSa* E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE A. ADAMS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George A. Adams, of the City of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. JONES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of August, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au22-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,361.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WENNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Wenner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au8-law3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBer having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 26th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.
THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.
Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEBURY Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. R. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.
HIBERNIA.....Aug. 29|COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12
EUROPA.....Aug. 29|CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19
IOWA.....Sept. 5|BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100|Steerage.....$35
To London.....105|To London.....40
To Paris.....115|To Paris.....47
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
Gold canon passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to run regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers now building:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamers,) $80; return tickets, $140, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE, DUMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
ARAGO, LEMERIN....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO HAVRE, LONDON OR PARIS.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $86.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 22d of August, at 9½ o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.....Aug. 27|TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3|TARIFA.....Sept. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low est rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 8:30 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
AUG. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. P. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when the 5th or 20th fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (a tirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line.
For further particulars address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of each month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on scrupulous time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, MISSOURI, Capt. G.W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS,
Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Aug. 22
LA MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Aug. 29
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, and JAMES on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGLEY, Solicitor in Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States.)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Pecks Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Tickets and descriptive pamphlet, Colton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. Arrangements made up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
9 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. This train stopping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
5 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 8:30 A. M., 9:18 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:40 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches and in direct connection with Niagara, Suspension Bridge and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either Niagara Falls or Suspension.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Dr wing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Emigrant train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except on Saturdays, attached from New-York to Ogdensburgh without change of cars via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for the Lakes and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:25, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats ISAAC P. HIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SLOCUM will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings. (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 8 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay, Northport, and Northport. The steamboat R. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 26th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. till 6:30 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. till 6:30 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY-MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st., every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st., at 8:15.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st. at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Trains leave Stonington at 5:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct route. Only first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BROOKS,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. ISAAC B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 17th, 5 P. M.	Monday, 17th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d, 11 A. M.	Friday, 21st, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 22d, 6 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES TERRELL, will run from foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30, (Peck-slip, 8:45,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 28, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHAS. FOSTER, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 11:20, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 1, South River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 87th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE of this City, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; is also an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. Call at No. 291 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 130 Clinton-place. Best City references will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED.—I WANT A SITUATION FOR MY man and his wife; are fully capable of taking charge of a farm; is a good coachman and gardener; his wife understands milk and butter; no incumbrance; three years' reference. Address H. G., care of Capt. Debutts, Tappan, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single young man who understands his business well; can make himself useful and has the best of reference. Address B. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American married man, Protestant, to take care of a house or farm; fully understands the care of horses in all diseases. Address W., care of Mr. Porter, Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, who understands the general routine of work on a gentleman's place and how to keep things in good trim; long experience and good references. Address D. D., Box 213 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man; understands greenhouses, flowers and vegetables, and has good City reference; also understands the care of horses. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, a situation as foreman on a farm, or coachman and gardener; no incumbrance; both Protestants; good recommendations from former employer. Address R. A. W., farmer, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Address J. M., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and work on a gentleman's place; can milk and will make himself useful. Address SUBSCRIBER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEW-YORKER, A SITUAtion as superintendent in some manufacturing or building operation; has had several years' experience, is strictly temperate and reliable, and can refer to his present employer, a well-known manufacturer of this City. Address S. F. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—WANTED, A MAN TO assist in taking care of horses, twenty miles from the City. Any one with good recommendations can apply at No. 110 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st., near 4th.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GRENNAN & CO., 56 Pine-st., N. Y.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE.
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
CALICOES, 10c. DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 30c
DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $2 50.
Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Stands, and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
16th-st. between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges,

AUCTION SALES.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., a large assortment of fine furniture, removed from Long Island for convenience of sale, consisting of 7-octave rosewood piano, rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, elegant rosewood centre-table, four sets of fine brocatel curtains, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, large assortment of silver-plated ware, china and glass ware, marble ornaments, portraits of Washington Clay and others, engravings, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, large feather beds, pillows and bolsters, oak and black-walnut extension dining tables, chairs, clocks, mirrors, cooking utensils, stoves, &c. Also, the effects of a restaurant, at 12 o'clock, a 7-octave rosewood piano, a fine-toned instrument; also, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, &c. Cash deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
SIXTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton Coal, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$844,324 in Specie.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Aug. 14, arrived at this port yesterday, with the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Moritz Meyer	$32,027 28	A. Belmont & Co.	$190,079 09
Eugene Kelly & Co.	108,400 00	Lees & Waller	20,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	38,152 39	J. W. Seligman & Co.	128,377 75
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	135,608 12	Total	$882,624 59

FROM MANZANILLA.

E. & J. Makin	$3,000 00

FROM ASPINWALL.

G. Herschfield	$1,800 00
I. L. Isaacs & Asch	2,200 00
Total	$844,324 59

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Republic of Buenos Ayres—The Presidency—Progress of the Paraguayan War—Congressional Affairs—Rosario as the Capital—Presidential Impeachment—Indian Outrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

At length the Presidential question is solved; the electoral votes are counted, and DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO having 89 out of 150 electoral votes is regarded as elected. Gov. ADOLFA ALSINA having 81 votes for Vice-President is considered the next Vice-President. Col. SARMIENTO was expected to arrive to-day by the French mail-steamer, but did not come.

It is a compliment never before paid to a candidate for the Presidency in any American Republic to be elected in his absence. During all the canvass Col. SARMIENTO has been absent as Minister to the United States. He is a great admirer of that Government, and no man is better prepared than he to rule Argentines according to the spirit of the Great Republic.

The country is far from being in a settled state. Many of the provinces are threatening a revolt, and we may have considerable trouble before us. The details of the local disturbances need not be given you now, as the events are not matured. I should be very happy if I did not have to record for you anything of the kind.

THE WAR.

The Paraguayans still have a fort in the Gran Chaco called Timbo, their last defence on that side of the river. From it they sallied last week and attacked the Brazilians; but, as far as we can learn, they were defeated and driven back. The Allies are planning an attack on this fort.

The investment of Fort Humaita by the Allies continues, and is complete. So sure are they of soon having the fort that they do not intend to waste the powder in a general attack upon it. But still the distant bombardment is carried on, and almost daily the iron-clads throw shot and shell at the fort. Meanwhile the soldiers can do but little in defence, and occupy themselves fishing. This keeps the wolf from their door, and postpones indefinitely the chance of their starvation.

CONGRESS—CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Congress remains in session, and many important projects are to be discussed soon. One is the removal of the capital from Buenos Ayres to Rosario. The latter city is the chief interior town of this country, and numbers about 15,000 inhabitants. It has a fine coast on the Parana River for wharves, and from it the Great Central Argentine Railway starts out for Cordoba. The time is not distant when it must be the capital, whatever be the fate of the present project.

IMPEACHMENT.

We hear very little now of the impeachment of President MITRE. It is, most likely, entirely abandoned. When President JOHNSON was impeached it was deemed in South America a sort of natural process through which a maturing republic should pass. Now it does not appear essential to national greatness for a people to suspend their own head. The Argentines will wisely acquit their President before they try him.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

An election was held in this city yesterday for a Provincial Senator and four Representatives; but so indifferent were the people that there were not votes enough, as the papers state, to constitute an election. The masses here are profoundly indifferent to all political issues, if we may judge from the unvarying thinness of the vote at popular elections. In this case two of the most popular young lawyers of this city were candidates on the same side.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

One of the most bloody and fiendish Indian invasions on record occurred at San Carlos, in the Province of Mendoza, on June 15. About 100 Indians, headed by a bandit, PEREZ, entered the town at 8 o'clock in the morning, finding the draw-bridge down ready for him, and the Colonel of the garrison in bed, and the soldiers scattered everywhere. PEREZ took the Commander and his son and a few citizens, and dragged them out with ropes, subsequently tomahawking them and cutting their throats. For three days they reveled in murder, plunder, house-burning and infamous cruelties. Many women were carried off half naked as prisoners over snowy plains and swollen streams. Most unaccountably, the troops of the next station came up behind time, and too late even to pursue the Indians. The assaulted town had been advised of a probable attack, and had neglected to provide for its defence.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

End of the Revolution—A Protectorate Needed—No Ice—The Marine Traffic—Health of the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

Dictator-Gen. PONCE, who lately overthrew the State Government of Panama, through the medium of his troops, has returned from the interior, whither he had gone to "pacify" the enemies of his treachery, "covered with laurels." To-day the papers are full of decrees, one decree rescinding that of the 6th of July, declaring the State under marshal law, and another convoking a Constituent Assembly for the 1st of October, to be composed of thirty members. The streets are full of "fuss and feathers"—our newmade tawny Generals strutting about in uniforms of every conceivable color, crowding poor devils of civilians off the walks, and exciting the admiration of all the little niggers in the city. Order once more "reigns in Warsaw," but it is too good to last. While PONCE was away, one of his new-fledged Generals, CORREOSO, raised a battalion of militia, which he styled the "batallion of Panama," ostensibly to preserve the peace of the city while PONCE was absent with his "batallion of Santander," but really with a view to supplanting PONCE by CORREOSO, or failing in this, to divide the spoils with him. At present there is an armed truce between these two *ambiciosos*, but people are afraid they will soon come to blows, and that decent people may come to grief through their petty squabbles. It is also thought that the "Conservative Party," who have been illegally and violently deprived of their rights by those two chieftains, will not long remain quiescent, but will either plot them or fight them out of power. So you see we have a very dim chance for that "cauker of nations, a long peace." The articles in the New-York journals urging the interference of foreign Governments in the affairs of this Isthmus, are copied with encomiums in our papers, and read with pleasure by nearly all the foreign population, and by not a few of the natives. It is time Panama was made to keep the peace.

There is no news from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, or from Central and South America.

We are again likely to be out of ice. The British brig *Kate Freeman* is now out 55 days from Boston to Aspinwall with a cargo, with but little hope that she will ever arrive. Why don't the Boston Ice Company employ American vessels and American captains who know the way out here?

Our business in steamship lines continues to increase rapidly. Next month the French Company will run a semi-monthly instead of a monthly line from Brest to Aspinwall, and will put in two good steamers a month to compete with the British line between Panama and Valparaiso. The two lines from New-York (six steamers each way per month) come down now to Aspinwall so deeply laden that their voyages are lengthened from one to two days, and all the British lines are crowded with freight. The Panama Railroad Company will soon have to have an increase of clerks to count their money, or else measure it by the bushel, for their business is increasing enormously.

Panama and Aspinwall are both somewhat unhealthy at present, but no epidemic exists—which is a wonder, considering the filthy condition of the streets of both places.

The *Dakotah*, due this morning, had not arrived at 4 P. M. to-day at Aspinwall.

VENEZUELA.

Late News from the Republic—Commissioners in Conference with President Falcon—The Siege of Puerto Cabello.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACOA, Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

As this city is the resort of the discontented of most of the neighboring Republics, in time of trouble, it is an excellent point to gather intelligence relating to them. At other times this is the abode and home of quiet. At present our place is filled with strangers, but the only excitement to-day is the arrival of a Venezuelan war steamer from Puerto Cabello with Commissioners on board to consult with Gen. FALCON—now resident here—in relation to the surrender of that city. It appears that Gen. MONAGAS is in that vicinity and has demanded the surrender of the place, hence this commission from Gen. BRUZUAL, as the surrender of Puerto Cabello is the end of the strife on the part of the Falcon Government. The consultation is now being held, but as the St. Thomas packet leaves very soon, I shall in all probability be unable to communicate the result of their deliberations. I can only say that they are in no condition to defend the place, and must of necessity surrender.

The business of this city is now quite lively, and the health of the port good; in fact it can hardly be otherwise, as the island is low and the northeast trade winds sweep continually over it.

Movements of Bruzual's Fleet—Intended Expedition against Maracaibo—Yellow Fever at Puerto Cabello.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACCAS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1868.

Matters during the past fortnight have remained unchanged.

Gen. BRUZUAL holds good at Puerto Cabello, and it would seem that he is gaining ground again. CORO and CUMANAS are said to have pronounced in his favor under Gen. COLINA.

The State of Barquisimeto has come to terms with the Caraccas Government, although it is rumored that it is has reprononced in favor of Gen. ROJAS, of BRUZUAL's party.

BRUZUAL's fleet continues disturbing trade. The war steamer *Maparari* has appeared before Laguayra in lieu of the *Bolivar*. Some shots were exchanged with the shore, without effect. The *Maparari* captured a schooner and several fishing boats, and as soon as her coals gave out, returned to Puerto Cabello.

Meanwhile Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS is collecting his forces at Valencia for the siege of Puerto Cabello. He has been sick for some time, but is now recovering and intends directing the siege in person.

The most important event, however, is the departure of Gen. VENANCIO PULGAR from Laguayra. This General is a private enemy of President SUTHERLAND, of the State of Zulia, with whom he has more than once disputed the Presidential chair of the State. President SUTHERLAND has remained neutral in the late dissensions, and is well known to be a staunch friend of FALCON, to whom he owes his position. PULGAR, under this pretext, has made up an expedition against Maracaibo, the capital of Zulia. It is asserted that the Caraccas Government has furnished him 160 men and sufficient funds to purchase the steamer *Pioneer*, now anchored at Trinidad, and belonging to Messrs. BLOHN, NOLTING & Co., of Laguayra. PULGAR has started in the French steamer *Cacique* for that purpose, and the expeditionary troops have followed in a schooner. There will be hard fighting, as SUTHERLAND is a determined man.

Yellow fever is said to be raging at Puerto Cabello.

Gen. GUZMAN BLANCO, Vice-President under FALCON's Government, has arrived from Europe at Martinique, and will probably proceed to Puerto Cabello.

Constant complications are arising, and it would be difficult to foresee the result of any one of them.

The Attack on Puerto Cabello Commenced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. THOMAS, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

Dates from Puerto Cabello to the 9th inst. announce that the attack on the town by Gen. MONAGAS had commenced on the 5th, and still continued on the 9th—the day of departure of the packet.

Gen. BRUZUAL's war schooner *Mariscal* ran ashore near Coro and has become a wreck.

HAYTI.

Progress of the Revolution—Affairs at Port-au-Prince—Capture of a Government Corvette—Latest from Jacmel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *Gleaner* prints the following:

We have been kindly favored with the following items of intelligence by a gentleman who has received letters by recent arrivals from Hayti:

On the frontiers of Ouanaminthe a hundred men who had collected under a Colonel, and with whom was the priest of that place, went out to meet an approaching body of revolutionists, and returned with them to the revolutionary headquarters at Valliere.

From Cape Haytien there is intelligence that forty-two men of SALNAVE's army had left that place and proceeded to join the revolutionary army at Haut du Cap.

Gen. DANIEL, in command of Cape Haytien, a man very much respected, was strict in maintaining order. It was believed that the sympathies of the inhabitants were with the revolution, and that they would join it on the first favorable opportunity.

Grand Riviere, a town of importance, was attacked by the revolutionary army, and after considerable resistance capitulated, and the commandant, Gen. BORNO MONPOINT, went to the headquarters of the revolutionary party at Quartier Morin.

The following is an extract of a letter dated July 24, which has been placed at our disposal:

"For the past two days the town has been very quiet, too much so to assure us that the war is improving, and that one way or the other it will shortly come to an end. You have, ere this, seen the refugees who left here in the French man-of-war. Sunday, the 12th, was the day appointed for their embarkation from the English and French Consulates, but the military stopped at the English Consulate; they had already received those that were at the French Consulate, headed by the French Minister. As soon as they arrived at the English Consulate, the gentlemen at once came out and put themselves in a row, headed by the English Minister. It was a painful sight to see these men, young and old, leaving their country.

"Never has it been known that ladies have been imprisoned, but SALNAVE's Government is an exceptional one. A few nights ago, as a respectable lady was passing the French Consulate, the guards arrested her on the ground that she was going to supply the refugees that were in the French Consulate with news. She slept in prison that night and remained there the greater part of the next day.

"It is surprising to see how the Americans assist the Government of SALNAVE. Of course they are working for something, and report says that SALNAVE has promised to sell them some portion of the island. They have a small steamer here, which they keep running from one place to another, giving news and assistance to SALNAVE's party.

"The Government has now two presses at work making bills of $100, $10 and $2, but they can't work fast enough, although they make $200,000 per day, they now require $6,000,000 to pay off the soldiers and different Government officers.

"Several respectable people were brought here from Leogane about ten days ago. Of course they were shot, but it appears that one of the prisoners had, tied around his body, 150 doubloons, which he gave to a friend to hand to his mistress, to be divided between her children. This friend thought, no doubt, that he ought to be one of the children, so he assisted himself to 120, and handed over 30 doubloons to the proper authorities. This man is now in prison. There is also another public officer in prison for taking leave of his friend before being removed from prison to be shot.

"The President's best friend, E. LABOACHE, is in prison. He arrived on Sunday with his family from the Cape, and on his paying the President a visit he was ordered to be placed in prison. Report says, LABOACHE was partner with DELORME, and that the former took the money that was to pay for the "Alex. Petion."

"As to our position, we can't be in a more miserable state. American stuffs are fearfully high, and ground provisions ditto. Indeed, if this present state of affairs continue much longer, we shall starve, as we shall have no American stuffs shortly, as the vessels can't get a reload.

"The movements of the army on both sides appear to be a mystery, as no attack has been made for some time. It is said that NISSAGE has left St. Marc, but where he is, no one knows. On the south side some fearful battles have taken place, and many rich men murdered."

At Port-au-Prince affairs were much the same as what we reported last.

The insurgents, 3,000 strong, were reported to be within a quarter of a mile of the capital, but did not seem inclined to risk an attack.

On the 23d inst., Lacoupe, under the command of Gen. PERSON FAUBERT, was attacked by SALNAVE's army numbering about 1,500, but they were repulsed with severe losses.

The same day Gen. NORMIL abandoned the lighthouse and attacked Petit Goave, which, after a desperate resistance, was captured by the insurgents with great loss on both sides.

The next day (24th) the Haytian corvette *Sylvain*, (late 22d *December*,) the commander thinking Petit Goave was still in the hands of the Government, anchored in the harbor and was immediately captured by the insurrectionists. The loss of the *Sylvain* was severely felt by the Government party, as the vessel was most useful to SALNAVE on the coast.

In Port-au-Prince things were still in an excited state. Business was suspended. The incessant firing from the fort had somewhat subsided. Opinions were that SALNAVE was gaining ground, and that the insurrectionists had become somewhat disheartened at the protracted seige of the capital. The pickets were holding out desperately for SALNAVE.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Port-au-Prince, on the 24th inst., received by Her Majesty's steamer *Mutlet*:

"The town has been pretty quiet, very little firing, but we were all surprised to learn a few days ago that Gen. PETION FAUBERT had left Kerfieu suddenly, and no trace of him and his men have been as yet ascertained. SALNAVE's men on arriving at Kerfieu, burned many valuable houses and took away all things that were portable, particularly the covering of beds to make pants for his men, it is said. Gen. PETION FAUBERT spiked the guns and took away everything that was useful. Yesterday a body of men went to attack Lacoupe, but the army came back awfully cut up. One General left his mouth behind. It is hoped he will tell no more tales. The President visited the United States steamer *De Soto* to-day and was received with great honors. Provisions continue to be extremely dear. Exchange 80."

By the packet on the 3d inst., letters were received from Jacmel, dated the 1st inst. We learn that Gen. PHILLIPE had left Aquine in the South with troops, and proceeded up to Bainet, and attacked the pickets by whom the place had been occupied. He drove them out, taking thirty-three prisoners, and garrisoned the town. Among them was the traitor Gen. CHERY ALEXANDRE, who had betrayed the revolutionary cause, and given up the town when they previously occupied it. He and three others were shot. Before the pickets left they set fire to the place, but the damage done was very small.

News from Au Cayes and other places showed that the South is very quiet. Communication between Bainet and Jacmel, and Au Cayes and Jacmel, had been re-established. Gen. PHILLIPE was marching on to Jacmel for the purpose of driving away the pickets, who were still loitering in and plundering the neighborhood. Jacmel itself was well fortified, and the citizens constant in their support of Gen. HECTOR.

At Marigot, a borough in the arrandisment of Jacmel, the pickets drove out the revolutionary garrison, which was not in sufficient force; but Gen. HECTOR was about to send a reinforcement for its recapture.

Gen. HECTOR, in an order of the day, dated July 21, had granted a general amnesty to the pickets.

Business was proceeding fairly, and good and produce were at their normal prices."

We learn from private letters that the Haytian mail steamer *Rouillone* was captured on the northern coast by the war steamer *Liberté*, belonging to the revolution. Among the passengers were SALNAVE's mother, son and MENELAS CLEMENT, his Minister of War. This is a nice prize for the revolution.

The revolutionary Government has dispatched the steamer *Libratis* to blockade Fort-au-Prince, and the steamer *Liberté* to blockade Cape Hayti. The revolution will triumph.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Situation—The Triumph of the Revolution Foreseen—The Bay of Samana Again—Hopes of the Dominicans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The departure of the Spanish steamer *Pajaro* affords me the opportunity of forwarding the latest intelligence from this quarter.

In appearance the country is quiet, yet every now and then riots occur, and it would seem that certain elements are only wanting to create a terrible rebellion. These elements, no doubt, are expected from the neighboring Republic of Hayti, where Gens. LUPERON, CABRAL and many other enemies of President BAEZ are assembled, awaiting the downfall of SALNAVE, BAEZ' ally, to cross the frontier and incite a great revolution, aided by the new Haytian Government.

BAEZ, it would seem, foresees that the triumph of the Haytian revolution will prove detrimental to his cause, for he keeps over 1,000 men on the frontiers, and is continually augmenting that force. Even the prisoners in the different prisons of this town are released, provided they will join the army on the frontiers. BAEZ seems determined to offer strong resistance, and is anxiously awaiting the realization of his European loan. In May it was published that the money would come to hand in a month, and here we are in August, and not a cent is visible.

Another hope for Mr. BAEZ is the sale of Samana to the United States for $2,000,000. Col. FABEUS, who is now in Washington, is said to be the agent of BAEZ for that purpose, and, in fact, it is asserted that the bargain is already closed between FABEUS and Mr. SEWARD. Gen. LUPERON, proclaimed Commander-in-Chief of the coming rebellion for the overthrow of BAEZ, has consequently issued a protest, dated Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 5, against the alienation of the Bay of Samana by Mr. BAEZ, as an act in direct opposition to the Constitution, and as an encroachment on the national independence, declaring further that all such acts on the part of BAEZ will be considered null and void.

The Dominicans in general consider that the sale of Semana to the United States will be of great benefit to the island, but at the same time they are under the firm impression that the Americans would be deeply interested them, the population being composed of blacks and mulattoes, and numbering very few whites. It is commonly said here that in New-York no colored man is allowed to enter a theatre.

Money is very scarce, and all commercial manufactures are effected in exchange for produce, say coffee and tobacco.

The health of the island is good.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

Important Meeting of Unions Two, Four and Twelve.

A special meeting of the Bricklayers' Unions No. 2, No. 4 and No. 12, was held last night at Reigan's Hall, West Thirty-second-street. The meeting was called to order by Mr. FREDERICK HEWLETT, of Union No. 4, on whose motion Mr. SAMUEL B. GAUL, President of Union No. 2, was chosen Chairman, and JACOB STUMPE, President of Union No. 12, Vice-Chairman. Mr. HEWLETT was chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated that the Committee on Ways and Means were ready to make a detailed report of the receipts and disbursements and the objects for which money had been expended.

Before the reading of the report Mr. WELSH called the attention of the Chairman to the fact that twenty or thirty Canadian bricklayers had been "beguiled" from their homes by false representations, and that twelve of them had already arrived and the remainder would be here to-day. Those who had arrived had become convinced that there was a strike and that it would be wise to see the committee of the bricklayers on a strike, and it is understood that after this interview they were willing to return to Canada.

Mr. JAMES HANLEY, of Union No. 4, stated that Mr. TOSTEVANT had gone to Canada and represented to bricklayers there that the strike in New-York was at an end. Those who had been induced to come on under these representations were ready to return at once.

Further conversation on this topic ensued, in which the Committee on Ways and Means were sharply asked to explain their laxity in not seeing these men out of town at once.

A member of the Committee stated that the information had only been received at 5 o'clock, and the men were at their lodging-houses, and would leave in the morning. This did not prove satisfactory, and a resolution was passed directing the Committee on Ways and Means to proceed at once to the visitors and see that they had every facility for leaving the City by the 11:30 train that night. It is presumed that the resolution was duly carried into effect.

The Secretary of the Committee then began the reading of the report. It exhibits receipts amounting to $9,573 during the Treasurership of Mr. THOMAS H. SMITH, $585 of which was received from Sheriff O'BRIEN $50 from Ex-Mayor WOOD and $3,900 from the local funds. Mr. SMITH turned over $2,500 to his successor, Mr. T. J. WELSH, who received additional sums from various sources outside the weekly tax of the Unions or local fund, which swelled the receipts to $22,181. The expenditures of Unions No. 2 and No. 4 alone are reported. Union No. 12, composed of German bricklayers entirely, had made no report of its expenses nor the number of men idle. The following tabular statements will show the number of men idle and the amounts paid them by Unions No. 2 and No. 4 for the week ending on the date given:

UNION NO. 2.

Date.	Men Idle.	Amount Paid.
July 11, two weeks	424	$4,240
July 18	254	2 577
July 25	161	1,530
Aug. 1	123	1,004
Aug. 8	109	994
Aug. 15	80	800
Total		$11,145

UNION NO. 4.

July 4	103	$1,394
July 11	98	1,414
July 18	104	1,121
July 25	83	871
Aug. 1	61	690
Aug. 8	58	600
Aug. 15	65	734
Total		$6,824

In addition to these amounts there was expended for resting men who had come here to find employment out of the City—by paying their fare and other incidental expenses—by Union No. 2, $634; and by Union No. 4, $560. In this way it is estimated that about 900 men, whom the master masons had induced to come to the City to counteract the depressing influence of the strike upon their contracts, were prevailed upon to return to the places whence they came. The salaries and other expenses of the Committees amount in the same period to $1,135. The German Union having made no report, it is impossible to give any view of its operations beyond what is conveyed in the fact that their share of the money received from outside sources, divided in the ratio of the number of men of their Union on a strike, was $4,272 60.

The report was the subject of animated discussion on the various items of expense, and the inquiries regarding supposed sources of expense were of an eager and somewhat pointed nature, such for instance as the question: "Did the communications in the newspapers form any portion or the incidental expenses?"

The tendered resignation of Mr. O'TOOLE as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, gave rise to questions regarding his attendance and the drawing of his pay, and brought one motion for his expulsion, which was ruled out of order. The matter was referred to the meeting of his Union on Thursday next.

A resolution to appoint a Committee of one from each Union to travel through the country to collect such sums as the different Trades Unions may be disposed to contribute to the strike, and to prevent men from coming to the City, was adopted, the members to be named by their respective Committees. The meeting soon after this adjourned.

Meeting of the Workingmen's Union.

A regular meeting of the Workingmen's Union was held last evening at their Hall, No. 267 Bowery. There appearing to be no business of importance to be transacted, the time was occupied chiefly with the statement of grievances connected with the late mass meeting of the workingmen. It transpired that all the persons anxious on that occasion to give vent to their eloquence were not afforded the opportunity, and several delegates last evening waxed somewhat irate over the circumstance. One gentleman was particularly wrathful over the fact that Messrs. READY and DUNNY, who, he said, represented nobody, had occupied so much time at the mass meeting. Mr. JESSUP, the Chairman of the Union, and also of the mass meeting, was called up by this reflection, and explained that he had not inflicted the gentlemen named upon the meeting. Mr. READY, he said, had applied to him for permission to speak, which he refused, but the applicant subsequently obtained permission from two of the Committee. After Mr. READY was on the floor Mr. JESSUP explained that he could not stop him without pulling him off the stand by his coat-tail, and he wasn't going to do that. After this statement Mr. JESSUP, various other delegates felt themselves impelled to refute certain imputations upon their "carakturs." This weigh y matter concluded, the score of persons in attendance went through some routine business and then adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

The official returns made by the officers of the Bank of France show that there has been a heavy outflow of specie during the past week, the amount on hand last evening being some 23,000,000 of francs less than at the corresponding period last week.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21.

To-morrow (Saturday) will be observed in this city as a holiday. The Stock Exchange will not be open, and business generally will be suspended.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices of Consols and American Securities at the Stock Exchange this morning:

Consols for money	93¾
Consols for account	93¾
United States Five-twenties (old issue)	7.3
Illinois Centrals	80
Erie Railway Shares	39
Atlantic and Great Western	38¼

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Bourse closed quiet last evening. Rentes, 70f. 47c.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 21.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firmer and a shade higher last evening. The last sales were at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21—11:15 A. M

COTTON—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association furnish the following information with regard to the Cotton market in their regular Friday morning circular:

"The market for the week has been unusually active, the total sales having aggregated 100,000 bales. The market has been generally with an upward tendency, and prices of American descriptions are fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. higher than at the close of last week. The following are the authorized quotations;

	This week.	Last week.
Middling Uplands	10¾d.	10d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.	10¾d.

Of the above sales 23,000 bales were taken by exporters and 15,000 on speculation, leaving upward of 60,000 for local consumption. The stock on hand has been sensibly diminished by the large sales during the week. Including cargoes on shipboard, yet unlaaden, the stock in port is estimated at 540,000 bales of all sorts, of which 215,000 are American, against 240,000 last week."

The market this morning opens firmer and more active, though prices are without quotable alteration. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No other change is generally quoted. Corn has declined 3d., and Mixed Western is now quoted at 34s. 9d. ₰ quarter. Wheat is heavy and tends downward; California White, now ver. is still quoted at 12s. 6d. ₰ cental, and No. 2 Milwaukee Red at 11s. Barley, 5s. ₰ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ₰ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ₰ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, the 90 pieces of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 68s. ₰ cwt. Cheese, 64s. ₰ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 53s. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 27s. ₰ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 45s. ₰ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ₰ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 33s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard Sperm Oil, has declined £1 ₰ ton. The last sales being made at £80 ₰ ton. Whale Oil, £34 ₰ ton. Petroleum is quiet at is. 6d. ₰ gallon for refined, and 11¾d. for Spirits. Linseed Oil, £31 ₰ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 5s. ₰ ton Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices of American Securities at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

United States Five-twenties	71⅞
Erie Railway Shares heavy at	39
Illinois Centrals	80¾
Atlantic and Great Western	38

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—Prices have advanced ⅛d. ₰ lb. since the opening, and the market still tends upward. The sales will exceed the estimate made at noon by several thousand bales. It is now thought the total sales of the day will reach 18,000 bales. The following are the prices of American descriptions at this hour:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

FLOUR—Prices have advanced 3d., the last sales of Cumberland Cut being made at 54s. ₰ cwt. Pork firmer but unchanged. Lard is quiet at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 26s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, Aug. 21.

Petroleum is quiet at 51½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 21—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market is still advancing. Advices just received from Manchester report that the market for yarns and fabrics in that city is firmer and higher, and better prices are realized. This imparts additional firmness to the Cotton market here.

Circulars just issued give the total stock afloat from all ports bound to Liverpool at 752,000 bales, of which only 6,000 bales are en route from United States ports.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy. No. 2 Milwaukee Wheat has declined 2d., and is now quoted at 10s. 10d. ₰ cental. Flour has declined 1s., the last sales being made at 27s. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn is easier, and prices have declined 3d. The last sales of Mixed Western were made at 34s. 6d. ₰ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Cheese is quiet at previous prices.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21—5 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for Money, 93⅞; Consols for account, 93⅞; United States Five-twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Centrals, 81; Atlantic and Great Western, 37¾; Erie Railway Shares, 31.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Aug. 21.

United States Five-twenties, 75⅛@75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21—5 P. M.

COTTON—The markes closed active and buoyant at a further advance of ⅛d., making a total advance of ¼d. since the opening. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day now foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. CORN 34s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for Mixed Western. WHEAT 12s. 6d. ₰ cental for California White, and 11s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 21—5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £80 ₰ ton.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 21.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day: The Sugar market is dull; Nos. 10 to 12 is quoted at 7⅛@7¾ reals ₰ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 at 8¾@9¾ reals. Muscovado sugars are quiet at 6@8¾ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed dull at 4¾ reals; Muscovado or common is quiet at 6 reals. LARD is firm at 19c. ₰ lb. in tierces, and 21c. in 25 lb. tins. HAMS, 18c. ₰ lb. for Common Salted; and 22½c. Sugar Cured. LUMBER, $20@23 ₰ thousand feet for White Pine; $28 for Pitch Pine. FREIGHTS are dull; per box of sugar to Northern ports, $1; ₰ hhd. sugar, $4 75. Exchange unchanged.

The steamship *Juniata* sailed yesterday.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $7 89½@$9 35. WHEAT dull and declined 4c. @4½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 17@$1 18½; No. 2 at $1 04@$1 05. CORN active and declined ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at 80½c; No. 2 at 80¾c.@99¼c.; Rejected, 95¼c.@96. OATS active and declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 53½c.@54c.; RYE more active and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 29½@$1 30 for No. 1. BARLEY firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 82@$1 85; Rejected, $1 30@$1 40. HIGHWINES advanced 2¼c.@3¼c.; buyers at 87½c.; sellers at 90c. for bonded. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK almost nominal at $29 25@$29 50. LARD, 16c.@18½c. BULK MEATS neglected. CATTLE dull and unchanged. LIVE HOGS firm at $8 40@$8 75 for light, and $8@$9 05 for medium; $9 90@$10 12 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 170,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS—6¾c.@8¾c. on Corn and 7¾c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 9,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 97,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—1c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn, 7¾c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR steady; stock very light; demand light. WHEAT—Spring nominal at $1 80 for No. 3 New; no buyers at that figure; sales of 7,300 bushels Red Ohio at $2 16; 2,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 22@$2 23. CORN opened firm, closing dull and drooping; sales 45,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western and 4,000 bushels Ohio at $1 12; and this afternoon at $1 11. OATS dull; sales 600 bushels Old Western at 76c., and 13,000 bushels at 67c., and 26,000 bushels Ohio, to arrive, at 67c., and 64,000 bushels Western, seller's option, September, at 63c. RYE—Sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1 50. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2 000 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 03; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15; 200 bushels Amber Michigan, to arrive, at $2 25, and 4,000 bushels White Michigan on private terms. CORN scarce; sales 1,400 bushels No. 2 at $1 12. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ₰ cwt. MILLFEED steady; shorts, $26@$28; chipspitts, $27@$28; Middlings, $25 ₰ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—8,500 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—13,100 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 1,444,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged; Lugs, $3 50@$10 20; Dark Leaf, $9 80@$13; Medium to Bright do., $13@$40. COTTON heavy. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT—Strictly Prime and Choice Red, $2 10@$2 15; Fancy Red and Choice White, $2 20@$2 25; Prime and Choice Spring, $1 80@$1 87. CORN dull at 91c.@96c., the latter for very choice. OATS declining; sales at 62c.@64c. BARLEY unsettled; sales at $1 60@$1 80 for Spring. RYE steady at $1 15@$17. PORK, $29 25@$30. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD heavy; Round lots off-red at 18½c.@19c. WHISKY dull at $1 22½@$1 25. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 23,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 2,600 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR dull; Family, $10@$10 25. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 held at $2 03@$2 05. CORN dull at 83c.@94c. OATS excited; at the close No. 1 sold at 60c. BARLEY is in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 15. RYE quiet at $1 30. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in light demand at 85c. PRO